The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875. NUMBER 138.

BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER IS NOT ADULTERATED.

The so-called challenge of the Royal Baking Powder Co., published on the 1st inst., is an absurd proposition, and not entitled to consideration for the following reasons:

1st. The Royal Baking-Powder Co. propose to select all the chemists, not allowing the challenged party to have the common privileges of a challenge.

2d. The chemists of Chicago are excluded, and the analysis to be conducted in another city. The Royal Baking Powder Co. made their attack in Chicago, upon all Chicago manufacturers of Baking Powders, therefore they should close it there.

3d. The conditions are purposely made such that no manufacturer in the world could comply with them. There is no Baking Powder made without the use of some preserving substance, which, when used only as such, becomes a part of a perfect Baking Powder, justified by the highest chemical authority and practical experience.

4th. The Royal Baking Powder Co. assert over the signature of its officers that they place in the market "the Purest Baking Powder and one of the highest strength attainable," and as a recently-published analysis made by Prof. Mariner of the Royal Baking Powder shows it to contain 23 per cent of flour, they are not, until they justify such practice, in a position to challenge. We therefore offer the following to the Royal Baking Powder Co. of New York:

A CHALLENGE.

Three chemists of any city shall be chosen, one by the Board of Health of the city of Chicago, one by the Royal Baking Powder Co., and one by ourselves, who shall analyze the respective Powders, that made by the Royal Baking Powder Co., and Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, made by us; the samples subjected to analysis shall be from goods sold by both parties previous to the 1st day of December last, in the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati; the analysis to take place in the city of Chicago as soon as practicable. The manufacturers of that Powder which shall, by the proposed investigation, be found to be the purest and most effective, shall name a public charity in Chicago, to which the other party shall pay the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS; the defeated party shall also pay the expenses attending said analysis. Acceptance of this proposition to be made in writing and delivered to us within seven days from this date.

STEELE & PRICE.

EXPOSURE OF "A FURTHER FRAUD."

What does it signify whether the materials from which Baking Powders are made are bought by the pound or bushel, so long as the consumer INVARIABLY uses them by measure (teaspoonfuls), and NEVER by weight? If two cans are of the same size and both are full, one contains as many teaspoonfuls as the other, and it is not in reason to suppose that that which contains a large amount of flour could go as far as one of far greater purity. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is acknowledged to be the PUREST and STRONGEST MADE. Buy it in cans securely labelled. Do not pay the same price for a heavy, full-weight Powder, when flour can be bought for three or four cents a pound.

STEELE & PRICE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1875.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BLISS, MOORE & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Samuel Bliss and William B. Topliff are authorized to sign in liquidation, and to collect and adjust all claims due the late firm.

SAMUEL BLISS,
ALEXANDER F. MOORE,
WILLIAM B. TOPLIFF.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1875.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Wholesale Grocery business in the City of Chicago, under the name and style of SAMUEL BLISS & CO.

SAMUEL BLISS,
WILLIAM B. TOPLIFF.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between P. J. Towle, John Roper, and J. W. Doane, special partner, under the name of Towle & Roper, has this day expired by limitation.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1874.

P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER,
J. W. DOANE, Special.

Notice of Limited Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Illinois, under the firm of Towle & Roper for the purpose of transacting the wholesale grocery business in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. The said partnership is to expire on the 31st day of December 1876. Patrick J. Towle and John Roper, of Chicago, Illinois are the general partners in said firm, and George C. Rand, of Newton, Mass., and Abraham Avery, of Boston, Mass., are the special partners, and have contributed and paid into the firm the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875.

PATRICK J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER.
GEORGE C. RAND, } Special.
ABRAHAM AVERY, }

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that E. J. DODGE and P. G. DODGE, copartners as lumber-dealers at No. 111 West Twelfth-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., under the firm name of E. J. DODGE & BRO., have this day dissolved copartnership, said P. G. DODGE retiring from said firm. P. G. Dodge will collect and receive all debts due or owing said late firm, and pay the liabilities from the same as fast as collected.

Dated at Chicago aforesaid, Jan. 6, 1875.

E. J. DODGE,
P. G. DODGE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of GUTHMAN BROS., of this city, and Paxton, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SOL. GUTHMAN,
DAN. GUTHMAN,
CHAS. GUTHMAN.

Jan. 2, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business at the city of Chicago, under the firm name of Harmon, Merriam & Co. They will succeed the late firm of Harmon, Messer & Co., which terminated by limitation on the 31st December, 1874, and will pay the indebtedness and collect the credits of the late firm of Harmon, Messer & Co.

ISAAC N. HARMON,
CHARLES W. MERRIAM, } General Partners.
ISAAC S. COLLINS,
GEORGE E. BRYANT,
L. W. MESSER, Special Partner.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875.

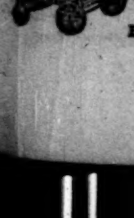
NOTICE.

The firm name of S. Friedmann & Co., under which we were carrying on business in Chicago, Elgin, Ill., Sycamore, Ill., Wilmington, Ill., and in Burlington, Wis., has been changed this day to Friedmann & Bacharach. The partnership consists, as heretofore, between the undersigned.

S. FRIEDMANN, Chicago. CHAS. BACHARACH, Elgin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1875.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

$50,000 Cash

To invest in real estate. Inside business property only. Send locations, size of lots, and bottom prices. Or to loan, long time, reasonable rate, on first-class security. Address X Y Z Special, Tribune office.

GWYNNE & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York.
(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

We receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We buy and sell on commission Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., either for cash or on time. We make advances to our customers, or carry stocks on margins for long or short periods.

$500, $1,500,

TO LOAN for three years at 10 per cent on Improved Chicago Real Estate.

TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 Pr Cent

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during January and February, 1875.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
Importing Tailors, Chicago, Ill.
[ESTABLISHED 1854.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU

May always find success in a credit business if debtors pay promptly. To expect this you must push claims when due, or employ measures that will. This agency admit of no compromise with bad debtors. FRASER'S Collection Agency, corner State and Monroe-sts.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held in the Society's Chapel, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, 1875, for the election of Officers and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Trustees. B. W. DODSON, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Comp'y,

For the Election of Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, 430 North Clark street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875, at 3 o'clock p. m.

HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

German National Bank.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the German National Bank, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking office Tuesday, the 12th day of January, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. HERMANN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

Hibernian Banking Association.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Association, for the election of Officers and Directors, will be held at its Banking Office Monday, the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Jan. 4, 1875.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Silver Bridal Gifts.

The Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS. ESTABLISHED 1831.
No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y.

Rich Bridal Gifts---Testimonial Pieces---Family Silver---Forks and Spoons---Services for Tea, Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only.

Those desirous of obtaining articles of Solid Silver, bearing the Gorham Sterling Stamp (Lion, Anchor, and the letter G, which is a positive guarantee of purity, may do so through the leading Jewelers of this city upon terms as favorable as if obtained from the Gorham Company direct.

HOTEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the interest of GAGE & RICE in the

Grand Pacific Hotel,

I have this day assumed its management, and shall give it my personal attention.

Welcoming its former patrons, I will also be happy to receive my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN B. DRAKE.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

ATTENTION!

A large Bankrupt Stock of Crockery, China, Glassware, and Silver-plated Ware for sale at astonishing low prices, in lots to suit purchasers. Must be sold at once. Some very suitable goods for Hotel and Boarding-house keepers. The attention of the Trade being especially invited. Call early at

176 East Madison-st.

BANKING.

HIBERNIAN Banking Association,

Southwest cor. Clark and Lake-sts.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits made before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st instant at the rate of six per cent per annum.

GROCERIES.

I OFFER AT LOW PRICES

Malaga Grapes, Chocolate Mignionettes, Prunes, Zante Currants, Citron, Lemon Peel, Apricots Glacies, Assorted Fruit Glacies, Paper Shell Almonds, Filberts, Winter Nelis Pears, Easter Buerre Pears, Chestnuts, Apples, Quince Butter, Westphalia Hams,
Lisbon Purple Grapes, Dehesa Raisins, Loose Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Orange Peel, Cherries Glacies, Mirabelles Glacies, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Hickory Nuts, Apple Butter, Peach Butter, Pickled Mushrooms,
Crosse & Blackwell's Plum Pudding in 1, 2, 3, and 4-lb Tins. WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, and all sorts of GROCERIES, at

146 EAST MADISON-ST.,
C. TATUM Wine Merchant.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON, Sec. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt.
Office, Philadelphia, 6 North Seventh-st.

Cast Iron Gas and Water Pipes, Cast Iron Flange Heating and Steam Pipes, Stop Valves for Water or Gas, all sizes,

FIRE HYDRANTS,
Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single,
Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas Works.

FOR SALE.

OPTICAL GOODS,

BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, &c.
A large Bankrupt Stock to be closed out
AT 82 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE,

Stock and Fixtures of first-class Wood and Coal Yard. Address G 82, Tribune office.

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT SALE.

District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of W. A. Butters and W. Henry Butters, bankrupts.

The undersigned, Leonard G. Klinck, Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on Saturday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the entrance to the Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts., in the City of Chicago, he will sell by public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts, and of the undersigned as Assignee aforesaid, in and to the following described real estate, being (48) forty-eight village lots in the Village of Platteville, in the County of Weld, in the Territory of Colorado, said lots being 50x165 feet each.

Also policies of insurance in following bankrupt companies: $5,000, Hide and Leather, Boston, Mass.; $5,000 New Amsterdam, of New York City.

Also certain certificates of stock. Also the uncollected and desperate debts due and belonging to said estate, a list whereof may be seen and full particulars had on application at my office, Room No. 69 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

LEONARD G. KLINCK,
Assignee as aforesaid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1875.

AN ARMED TRUCE.

Such Is the One Now Existing at the South.

Gen. Sheridan's Dispatches Arouse Great Indignation.

He Is Denounced by the Clergy and Merchants.

Who Do Not Relish Being Called Banditti and Assassins.

No One in Congress Agrees to the Martial-Law Suggestion.

The President Will Not Issue the Proclamation Desired.

But He Upholds Sheridan's Actions Thus Far.

Another "Banditti" Dispatch from Sheridan---Assassination Feared.

The Day in Washington---Hot Debates in Both Houses.

Proposition to Order a New Election in Louisiana.

The President to Recommend This Course in a Special Message.

Gen. Sherman's Views---Philosophy of the Emeute.

LOUISIANA.

THE SITUATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6—12 p. m.—It is probable that several of the Democratic members will, either to-morrow or next day, take their seats in the House. It is not likely they would dare do it were it not for the fact of Gen. Sheridan's presence, but people are getting so they are not quite so afraid to do as they please. Another reason for their desire to get back is that Gov. Kellogg has prepared a proclamation declaring vacant the seats of absent members, and ordering a new election.

There is

MUCH TALK OF A COMPROMISE,

but the only possible show for the Democrats is for them to return to their seats as soon as possible. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with Mr. Wiltz by members of his party for having called on Gen. De Trobriand to protect his organization of the House when he was Speaker. Wiltz cannot fairly be blamed personally for this, however, as his call was based on a resolution unanimously adopted by the House with none but Democrats present, except three Republicans, calling on Gen. De Trobriand to use his forces to clear the lobby. Mr. Wiltz, as Speaker, appointed a committee of two to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, who shortly after appeared on the floor of the House, and was received with cheers, and took instructions from Mr. Wiltz and executed them.

Mr. R. H. Marr, representing the White League, waited on Gen. Sheridan this evening and stated that the White League was ready to surrender to the civil authorities. Gen. Sheridan has expressed himself as determined to break up the organization, and is going to compel them to disarm.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—A large number of prominent gentlemen assembled in Gov. Kellogg's parlor at the State-House this afternoon, to hear the Governor's testimony on the subject of the White League before the Congressional Committee. Among those present were Congressmen Morey and Darrell, and Representative-elect Gen. R. L. Gibson, Speaker Hahn, Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, Gen. Leonard Sewell, Capt. Charles E. Fenner, and others. Gov. Kellogg's testimony was very extensive and valuable, going back to the incipiency of the White League organization, submitting dates, figures, and documentary evidence in support of his evidence. The most remarkable feature of his testimony was that he had information that a certain organization of the White League had laid their plans and determined upon an attempt to

ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The organization which he referred to was composed of ignorant and reckless men, who probably argued that the President was responsible for his Government. His opinion was that the White League might not be responsible for this organization. During the conduct of the Governor's testimony Mr. Phelps excused himself, and retired, being under the necessity of leaving for Washington on the 4 o'clock train, and Mr. Foster continued taking the testimony alone. Mr. Foster was to leave at 6 o'clock.

The people and press have not recovered from their astonishment and indignation in regard to

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

suggesting that the White League be treated as bandits. They have confidence that the General will be brought before a court-marshal and cashiered.

A member of Congress, in conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent on this subject to-day, stated it as his opinion that every effort would be made to deprive Gen. Sheridan of the confidence of the American people. Gen. Merrill, who had taken a similar view of the condition of affairs as Gen. Sheridan, had been persecuted with such virulence that his usefulness was greatly impaired. At Shreveport he had heard of a plot already formed to

ASSASSINATE GEN. SHERIDAN

by getting a crowd around him when he should be taking an airing in the St. Charles rotunda, which is a place of public resort, and quietly sticking a knife in the General during an altercation which they would provoke with him. The member of Congress referred to was astonished at the testimony of Gen. Emory in regard to the White League. Gen. Emory, he declared, was so well convinced of the existence of a plot on the part of that organization to capture Gen. Sheridan, or do him bodily injury, that at his (Gen. Emory's) request Admiral Mullaney kept steam up on his little steam float for days together, to be used for taking Sheridan on board one of the vessels anchored in mid-river in case of an attempt at its fulfillment.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Although there is great excitement in the city, there is no more crowding around the State-House. In accordance with a request of Messrs. McEnery, Wiltz, and Marr, the Democrats remain away, and the Republicans have stayed away all the time. No business of importance was to-day done by the Legislature. Gen. W. L. McMillen, who claims Senator Pinchback's seat, and who is high in the councils of the Democrats, paid a visit to the House, and was a long time engaged in conversation with Speaker Hahn. It is believed that the Democrats will soon return and take their seats, and rely upon buying up or kidnapping enough Republicans to give themselves a majority.

The Democrats are agitated over the report that Gen. Sheridan has orders to

PLACE UNDER ARREST THE WHITE LEAGUE LEADERS.

Marshall Packard held a consultation with Gen. Sheridan this morning, and it is believed to have been in reference to that subject. The local Democratic papers express the belief that the country is on the verge of another civil war,—that the people of the North will not quietly stand by and see a military government placed over the State of Louisiana.

THE LATEST SITUATION.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The situation in the city remains unchanged. The troops in the State-House have been reduced to some twenty men.

Up stairs, before noon, some few hangers-on were drifting about the hallways seemingly without purpose, and there was no excitement of any kind. The Conservative members met in adjourned caucus at No. 1 St. Louis street, but nothing of special interest transpired. The members are patiently awaiting the preparation of the memorial, which it is thought will not be completed before to-morrow.

SHERIDAN'S POLICY.

ANOTHER DISPATCH TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Gen. Sheridan forwarded the following dispatch to Secretary Belknap to-day:

To the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. Am not afraid, and will not be stopped from enforcing the Government orders. There are localities in this Department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Underwriters held this day, the following report of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification the published insane dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the Hon. the Secretary of War under date of the 4th inst.; that we esteem it a wanton, gross, and unjustifiable wrong and libel on the fair fame of every citizen of our State and city. This Board has been established for a purely commercial purpose. No political question has ever been discussed or proposed, but this criminal outrage upon the best interests of our city by a stranger in temporary power, not only warrants but demands from us this expression of our unqualified denial of these vile expressions upon our citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother-underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and as such we are a law-loving and a law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them; for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Knights Templar from every State in the Union who recently visited our city; that we cannot but express our surprise that any one occupying the position of Gen. Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of alleged important facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have during the short time he has been at the South, and the only excuse we find for such utterances is a suggestion that comes to us this morning from New York, that this dispatch was written in Washington, and sent to Gen. Sheridan before he left his Northern command.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us that protection from this present violence, and from the wrong and outrage which may follow, which as fellow-citizens of this great country we have a right to demand; that we cordially indorse the manly and patriotic expressions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

(Signed) THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Chairman of the Committee of Seventy issues the following card:

To the People of Louisiana:

In the name of all that men hold dear and sacred, I implore my fellow-citizens to avoid by all means the troops which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set upon us. Our deliverance from political bondage depends on our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the soldiers or authorities would bring ruin to our hopes, and the riveting of our chains. A little more of the heroism, patience, and forbearance which have already covered you with imperishable honor, and aroused the sympathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation and misrule to which you are now subject will have ceased, and you will be once more a free, a prosperous, and a happy people.

(Signed) R. H. MARR,
Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

CLERGYMEN'S PROTEST.

To the American People:

WHEREAS, Gen. Sheridan, now in command of the Department of Missouri, has, under date of the 4th inst., addressed a communication to Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority, and approving of murder and crimes; and

WHEREAS, He has given to that communication full publicity, we, the undersigned, believe it is our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded, and erroneous, and can have no other effect than of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making the most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power in our State of Louisiana.

(Signed) N. J. Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans; J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana; James K. Gutherm, pastor of the Temple of Sinai; J. C. Keener, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; C. Doll, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, and many others.

THE BANK PRESIDENTS RESOLVE.

At a general meeting of the bank Presidents and Cashiers of this city, convened this day for the purpose of expressing their views on the dispatches emanating from Gen. Sheridan, and sent on the 4th inst. to Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have read with profound surprise and legitimate indignation the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and feel it our duty to enter our solemn protest against the assertions it contains as unfounded in fact, unwarranted, and uncalled for, and we hereby repel them and brand them with such indignation as behooves honest, loyal citizens.

The above was signed by twenty-eight bank Presidents and Cashiers.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—At the session of the Congressional Committee to-day William Vigers testified: I was Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was present at the organization of the House on Monday. One hundred and two members answered to their names. At the second organization fifty-four members answered to their names. I only kept a tally with shot. Mr. Albert Maginnis was one of Conservatives. I was ordered to call the roll. Mr. Wiltz ejected me, and Gen. Campbell called upon Gen. De Trobriand to protect me in calling the roll. Fifty-three Republicans answered to the call, and two Democrats, which made a quorum. I was so confused by the crowd that I couldn't keep a tally as it ought to have been kept. Some more members were sworn in after that, and 54 votes were cast. Of these three members had been sworn in since the previous roll-call. All the Republicans voted except Coasin at the roll-call of the second organization. After the first calling of the roll Mr. Bellew made a motion. Mr. Wiltz took the stand, and took possession of the gavel and called the House to order.

KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the Committee adjourned to the State-House to take Gov. Kellogg's testimony with regard to the White League. In answer to Mr. Phelps, Mr. Kellogg said: The White League as a distinctive organization was organized about April or May last in the Teche Parish, and notably in St. Martin and St. Mary Parishes. When he went to Washington in June last everything was quiet. The United States troops were recalled shortly after, but everything remained quiet. The metropolitan police at that time were a well-organized and disciplined force. He believed the thousands of visitors who came to the city Mardi Gras would testify that no city, not even Paris, was at that time so well policed as New Orleans. About July the *Picayune* commenced publishing articles about the organization of a Black League, and stated that large quantities of arms had been shipped to the country parishes. Gov. Kellogg submitted an official report of the Adjutant-General showing that only about 130 arms had been sent into the country. Of these fifty were designed to arm a company of white cavalry in Catahoula Parish, and forty of them were burnt up in the court-house, where they were stored. The balance were mainly old muzzle-loading Enfields, and many of them were simply loaned to the cadets of the Baton Rouge University. He absolutely denied that there was any Black League, and asserted that the leaders of the White League were well aware of that fact, though many of the rank and file undoubtedly believed it.

Mr. Phelps here left the Committee to return to Washington.

Kellogg, continuing his testimony, narrated a surprising incident, which, he said, had been brought to his knowledge in such a manner that he was bound to pay some regard to it, of a

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT,

and the conspirators in which were to rendezvous at Baltimore. He exonerated the White League from any connection with this plan, which he believed was confined to a few visionaries, and he gave the Committee the name and address of his informant.

In connection with the Returning Board, he denied emphatically again that he had had any caucus or consultation with them, and said they were alone responsible for their decision. He thought the powers conferred on the Board were excessive, and would not approve of them, but the law was the one approved by Warmoth in the interests of the Fusionists before he came into office. He submitted to the Committee a number of documents to prove alleged fraudulent naturalization and registration in New Orleans, and at the close of his testimony handed in to the Committee the following

PROTEST,

which he had received, signed by fifty-two of the members declared elected to the Legislature before he called on the troops to clear the hall of unauthorized persons:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—*His Excellency, William P. Kellogg, Governor*—SIR: The undersigned, members-elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the hall of the House, in the State-House, at 12 o'clock this day, and answered to the call made by the Clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless members are placed in possession of the Hall. Whenever the Hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the Hall in possession of the members-elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

The Congressional Committee concluded their labors, and left for Washington this afternoon.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

In a communication to Kellogg, McEnery, and Penn, Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Congressional Sub-Committee, addressed a communication to each, acknowledging the receipt of propositions, either written or oral, from each, offering to leave to their decision and arbitration the settlement of their various claims, and declaring that they cannot further consider the question unless certainly assured that their decision, whatever it might be, would be acquiesced in by each, and accepted by all as a final declaration of their rights. McEnery and Penn promptly replied affirmatory. Gov. Kellogg, it is said, promised to reply by letter to Washington. Lieut.-Gov. Antoine stated this evening, in an interview, that he would consent to no such compromise.

THE SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

MAJ. MERRILL'S REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The following report was yesterday received from Maj. Merrill by the Adjutant-General of the Department of the Gulf, and by him transmitted to Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER RED RIVER, SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 30, 1874.—*To the Adjutant-General of the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.*—SIR: Referring to your telegram of Dec. 18, directing me in certain events to be in readiness to suppress violence, and to let it be understood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that, in view of these instructions, I have been at some pains to investigate the probabilities of violence here, and the following are the facts, as nearly as I can ascertain them:

The State Returning Board have officially announced that the candidates for office in this parish on what is known as the Radical ticket are

DULY AND LAWFULLY ELECTED.

The leaders of the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and the persons there declared elected shall not take or hold office. This determination appears to be well settled, and so generally expressed and approved by the large majority of the whites that I have no doubt it is more than an idle threat. This expression in many instances is accompanied by threats of violence and even death to the officers if they attempt to take the offices, and I cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repetition of what was, at all times, the open talk of the leaders before the election. Three of the officers referred to are members of the Lower House of the Legislature, and all three are now in New Orleans. The others are Parish Judge Cresswell, Sheriff Hoffner, and several minor officers, including the police jury, justices of the peace, and constables. There is on the part of most of them such

APPREHENSION OF DANGER

in assuming their duties that, except the Parish Judge, I don't think any one of them will attempt, or could be induced, to take his office. The Parish Judge is a man of courage and coolness, and I cannot tell whether he will attempt to take his office or not. I have not seen him recently, and have no definite information from him. As long as any or all of these officers choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their offices, I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the matter. My instructions cover the following points, and will be carried out: That I recognize as the legal State officials only such persons as are recognized as such by the recognized executive or judicial officers of the State; that in the legal exercise of their duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occur it shall be my duty to suppress it; that my advice to all persons is, that if any question of right exists as to any person holding office, let the cases of such persons be taken before

THE PROPER LEGAL TRIBUNALS.

The leading Radicals have left. The usual worrying and harassing of the negroes goes on with intermissions, but lately no acts of violence have come to my notice. Such acts are now confined to plundering, with or without some show of legal forms, and driving them from their houses to seek places to live elsewhere. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL,
Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The President is preparing a special message to Congress in regard to the Louisiana situation. From the preliminary indications, it will be of an unusually terse and pungent character. He will review the action which he has been compelled to take in the absence of legislation by Congress, and call attention to the fact that the State Government, having been recognized by the State and United States Courts, and Congress having failed to act, he had no other resource under the law and Constitution than to recognize Gov. Kellogg's Administration as the Government de facto. He will ask Congress to either pass a law for

A NEW ELECTION,

with the necessary safeguards for an honest and fair expression of the people's wishes, or sustain him in recognizing the existing Government. It is not improbable—although the purpose on this point is not so well matured—that the President will also suggest legislation to the end of the suppression of the White Leagues as a secret armed political and insurrectionary organization. There can be no doubt that the President now purposes to place the Louisiana case before Congress and the country in a manner which will compel the settlement of the difficulties at an early day. The message will probably not be laid before Congress until after the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

BELKNAP TO SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—*Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:* The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as Gen. Sheridan suggests in his telegram to Secretary Belknap yesterday.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—*To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:* I telegraphed you hastily to-day answering your dispatch. You seem to fear we will be misled by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

IN CONGRESS.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Louisiana debate continued in the Senate. The scene reminded one of the days just before the War, when the slave power was at its height. The galleries were densely packed, and the lobbies reaching to it were crowded with struggling spectators. The scene inside the chamber was very animated. The session was even more earnest than that of yesterday. Two cabinet ministers were in attendance, and many distinguished strangers were upon the floor. Senator West, of Louisiana, made an exceedingly clear statement of the recent occurrences at New Orleans, and showed the animus of the anti-Kellogg faction there. West made it a strong point that the proceedings with respect to seating the five members were held before the Legislature was organized.

SENATOR GORDON,

of Georgia, made the speech of to-day. It is the second time that he has taken part in any prominent character since he entered Congress. His reputation as a Confederate leader, as well as the sentiments which he uttered, commanded universal attention. He was one of the prominent under-officers of Gen. Lee, and received eight wounds in the service. He led the division under Gen. Early which nearly captured Washington. He went into the debate as he would lead a division into battle. Gordon directed his attack chiefly against Senators Morton and Edmunds. There has not been such a purely Southern speech made in the Capitol since the beginning of the War. Gordon evidently had the sympathies of the major portion of the galleries with him. He defended the Southern people and the agent of the Southern Associated Press, whom Morton and Edmunds had attacked. He said that what the Associated Press agent South had sent was true,—an assertion which he was responsible for as a man and as a Senator here, and before his God. Loud applause followed this statement, which seemed so much like the old plantation swagger.

Gordon's friends to-night are endeavoring to explain that Gordon did not have any reference to the duello in this blustering announcement, but the impression left among the minds of Republicans who heard it was of the most painful character.

EDMUNDS FOLLOWED GORDON.

The latter had especially assailed Edmunds, because he had characterized the habits of the old slave days as semi-barbarous. Edmunds was clear, cool, and severely sarcastic. He ridiculed Gordon's denunciation of him for having described the slave epoch as semi-barbarous. Edmunds charged that Gordon's allusion to his personal responsibility was an appeal to the duello, which the North still calls semi-barbarous. Turning to Vice-President Wilson, who was presiding, Edmunds said: "Mr. President, does not that language remind you of the times that are within your recollection and experience, when the predecessors of the honorable Senator from Georgia, and those who agreed with them in opinion, used to make use of the same language when they had no other arguments, and, when they could not maintain here precisely what they wished to maintain, would fight it out by the duello?"

FLANAGAN, OF TEXAS,

followed in one of his quaint, droll, inimitable, and illiterate speeches. He described the condition of the Union men at the South.

Many Republicans regretted that Conkling did not speak, as it was understood that he had evidence showing that the Louisiana Democrats endeavored to gain sympathy by making themselves martyrs to military interference. It is learned here that the Congressional Investigation Committee were in the Representatives' Hall when revolvers and knives were drawn, and there would have been bloodshed had not the United States troops responded to the call of Kellogg.

Tomorrow

THE DEBATE WILL BE RESUMED.

Senators Bayard and Ferry, of Conn., will oppose the Administration. Senator Schurz arrived to-night. He will take part in the debate. He was so anxious to do this that he telegraphed on to have the debate protracted.

It seemed probable that the Louisiana question might be debated to final action upon this technicality in a formal resolution, but the subject will be more directly called to the attention of Congress by the special message from the President on Friday.

IN THE HOUSE.

Louisiana and Phil Sheridan were also discussed in the House. The real question before the House was the Army Fortification bill, but this was used merely as a cover for the general, random, partisan debate upon the Louisiana situation. There was much pertinency in the tendency of this bill, for, if the talk of the fire-eaters prove true, there will be need, as Gen. Garfield said, of fortifications. The seriousness of the debate and the excitement of the day was illustrated by the remark of one of the calmest of the Republican leaders, who said, "If this keeps on we shall soon hear the drum tap." One significant feature of the day was that, notwithstanding the direct inquiries of the Democrats, no Republican speaker was willing to fully justify the action of Sheridan at New Orleans. The resolution calling for a new election, which was introduced by Mr. Hale, of Maine, does not seem to have been very generally considered by members prior to its introduction. It is certain, however, that the general drift of opinion among the best Republicans of the House favors the proposition for a new election in Louisiana. The greatest difficulty which the proposition will have to encounter is the doubts in the minds of many as to the warrant of authority in the Constitution for the ordering of a new election. Some of the ablest lawyers of the House, however, are prepared to accept the arguments of Carpenter's old speech as to such a construction of the clause of the Constitution which provides that the General Government shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government. The running debate upon Louisiana would have become a general discussion and have resulted in the exhibition of much bad blood if Kasson, of Iowa, had not insisted that the Hale resolution should not be debated until the Louisiana Investigating Committee shall have made its report. The Louisiana question may not come up again in the House until Monday, as it is probable that the finance debate will consume the rest of the week.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Senate this morning resumed its consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana troubles, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Conkling to insert the words "If not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. West said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana, yet they wanted the President to send information to them. It had been charged here that Gen. Sheridan was ordered to New Orleans over the General of the Army, and contrary to all usage. He (West), before commencing his speech, asked the Secretary of War if such had been the case, and the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed evidence to him to contradict the statement. Mr. West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter, received from the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1874.—*Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:* GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of Dec. 26, with inclosures.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Mr. Saulsbury—That is a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the confidential communications, and does not state the character of them.

Mr. West—When this resolution shall have been passed, and all the information comes out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgement of the receipt of all orders and communications in reference to Gen. Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans on Monday last, and charged that, by the laws of Louisiana, the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent, and revolutionary, and, in fact, were acts of a mob. The seating of five members, whose seats were contested before any permanent organization, was without a parallel. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker lacked five of a legal majority of the body.

He next read from a telegram stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization, and discountenanced the action of Wiltz. Gen. De Trobriand was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby by the so-called Conservative majority in the House. The five men who contested the seats had

not as much right upon that floor as those in the lobby, and when those men were ejected by Gen. De Trobriand he did not see any exception could be taken. It was all proper for the military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by the facts before the Senate. He then spoke of unkind treatment toward Northern people in Louisiana, and said over 3,000 lives in that State had been yielded up for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana! There was no peace there.

MR. GORDON

said he did not propose to reply to the speech of the Senator (West). He was quite willing it should go to the country and make its own answer. But when the people whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life, whose fortunes were his through weal or woe, through life or death, were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not and would not remain silent, and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday—a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and honor of the people in one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from Senator's lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that these expressions foreshadowed the policy of this Government towards the South, then he would say: Let us have done with this farce of local self-governments. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people. He did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contended entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by that large-headed and large-hearted man of New York, to bring about good feeling and harmony, would be successful. It was charged that murders prevailed throughout the South, and that those murders were by the hands of the Democratic or white man's party. His reply to that was brief. The charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed, was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians. Wherever in the Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life, and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. [Applause in the galleries.] Since the War not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal Government, and yet the Southern people were charged, day after day, with being disloyal towards the Government because there were riots at elections or riots at cross-roads. A band of misguided negroes, who marched at night, with arms to murder and hearts to plunder, could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked, and a conflict ensued in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage, and drag innocent men from their beds, and when white men resisted them the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made the laws, collected the taxes, and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England would like that; how the West would like that, and strove by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. The Senator denied that there had been intimidation of voters, and said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) had spoken of lies sent out by the Southern Associated Press agents. He (Gordon) thought that a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon), as a Senator and a man, recognizing his responsibility to his country and his to God, would say these things are true. [Renewed applause in the galleries.]

Continuing the argument, he said: "Liars, are they? What does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, Mr. President, does it find a place in the Senator's head to charge falsehood upon Southern reporters when, if falsehood existed, it also existed elsewhere? No, sir! The Senator cowered before the power of leading Northern journals, and dared not say it." [Renewed applause in the galleries.]

The Chair (Sargent) gave notice that if there was any recurrence of applause the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Gordon, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side, who claim to be the friends of law and order, desire murder in the Southern States. They knew when peace came, when the people of this country understood each other, as they are beginning, thank God, to understand each other now, good government would ensue; life, liberty, and property would be safe; and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief; but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not as many military companies in the South as before the war. Even the old fashioned double-barreled shotgun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the Government to arm the black militia and disarm the white men? Before the men who had no interest with the Southern people except to arraign the blacks against them came there, good feeling existed between whites and blacks. There were churches and school-houses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by whites for school-houses and churches for the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed $100,000 to educate the colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these the acts of semi-barbarism, which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Mr. Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Mr. Edmunds—I do.

Mr. Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Mr. Gordon—Never mind what may be in the record. The words are in my memory, and will not out.

Mr. Edmunds—Well, the Senator has a record, and, if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation.]

Mr. Gordon—I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Mr. Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Mr. Gordon—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gordon then read from the record of yesterday Edmunds' remarks, when he said: "When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that people as they call themselves the White Leaguers, or white Democrats, or the white Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination, murder, or wrong upon fellow-citizens for no cause but opinion's sake, turn upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party, and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers, who, it seems, have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it," etc.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Gordon said: Where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the chamber as I have done? He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the Revolutionary War, and spoke of the many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbarism, he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven all the crime attached to it. But enough of this. He came here with a heart full of good-will towards every one, and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice, and truth would triumph, and the feeling of good-will already begun between the North and South would continue to unite and build up our common countries. [Applause in galleries.]

MR. EDMUNDS' REPLY.

Mr. Edmunds said the honorable Senator had misstated what he (Edmunds) said, and arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator was mistaken in his position. He (Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Edmunds) made of his (Gordon's) people.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator had repeated the phrase, "which bordered on semi-barbarism;" that he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senator used to say, when they had no better arguments, "they were responsible;" that meant they would fight it out by duel. The honorable Senator (Gordon), in speaking of his people, had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country. But unfortunately there had been a more recent period, when, by the conduct of Davis, Lee, Toombs, and others whom he might name, blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag. There was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history which the Senator alluded to. The Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side. They had hotly-contested elections, but the ballot-box settled all matters, and they mingled together in society as good friends. It did not become the Senator (Gordon), with the fairness which characterized his conduct, to impute to him (Edmunds) any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was security for life and property for all men and parties. He had no objection to white men or the Democratic party having control over the Southern States, so they administered equal justice to all. There should be a careful effort to get at the truth, and, whatever it turned out to be, act upon it. But he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South—though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred—to have the truth. Ever since the Rebellion had terminated, Northern men had cried out for tolerance of opinion only, and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed political disabilities and received men who had been engaged in rebellion with open arms. All the North desired was that peace of which the Senator spoke.

GORDON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) had referred to his using the word "responsible." What he (Gordon) meant by the word was that he was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman, and as a man, for the truth of what he said, and if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi-barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statement, I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there were any glories on either side he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another, it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Flanagan, and at half-past 4 Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

PROPOSITION FOR A NEW ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Hale (Me.) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threatens the destruction of law and order and civil rule in that State; and

Whereas, By Sec. 4, of Art. 5, of the Constitution, it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, fair, and well-guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report without delay a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions, and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

OBJECTIONS MADE.

Mr. Willard (Vt.) said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to it being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Louisiana, or any other State.

Mr. Hale remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter.

Mr. Kasson said he desired to interpose an objection, so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. Cox wanted to know whether debate on the resolution was to be general.

The Speaker replied that the debate could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Kasson—Then I object to precipitating a debate at this time.

Mr. Randall—It is better to precipitate debate than to precipitate civil war.

CONFUSION.

Mr. Eldredge—It seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion.

Objection by Mr. Kasson.

Mr. Eldredge—There can be no more pressing question on Congress.

Renewed objection by Mr. Kasson, enforced by the Speaker with vigorous hammering of the gavel, but Mr. Eldredge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individuals who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed by the same tyrants.

Mr. Hale—As objection is made, I now give notice that I will, on Monday next, move to suspend the rules in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the Select Committee, if the House choose to send it to it, but the impotency of any committee getting information that will solve the question is already shown by the fact that the most high-handed proceedings have taken place while the Committee is sitting there.

Mr. Randall—Who has committed these high-handed proceedings?

NOTICE OF ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman from Maine has given notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday. I give notice of another resolution on the same subject, which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) made a remark that Mr. Cox had offered a similar resolution before the fall of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Eldredge—I object to further debate. If I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel the other side must do the same thing.

Mr. Negley—Before this question is settled we will have to send more military force to Louisiana.

Mr. Hale's resolution was returned to him from the Clerk's desk, and there the matter rested for the present.

A RETURN TO THE SUBJECT.

The Naval Appropriation bill coming up, Mr. Cox took occasion to return to the Louisiana question. He remarked that there never had been anything which so shocked the public sense of the country as the order promulgated by Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans. The people of the country were not patient or forbearing in the matter, though the people of Louisiana were. While these people fought thieves and fought despotism, they did not raise their hands against the flag of the country.

Mr. Willard remarked that the observation which he had just made relative to our fortifications referred to the probability of the Democracy, when it came into power, precipitating the country into a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba. He (Willard) had always stood as firmly as he was able for the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Cox—Do you approve the bulletin of Gen. Sheridan?

Mr. Willard—I have already stated that I did not approve of what has been done in Louisiana for the last two years, and that includes the proceedings of the last two days.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Mr. Beck read the dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War suggesting a proclamation of martial law and trial of offenders in Louisiana by drumhead court-martial, and also read the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of martial law, and he remarked that the President should instantly remove that commander, and put in his place a man who had some regard for the rights of the people.

MR. RANDALL,

commenting upon the remarks of Mr. Tremain as to the truthfulness of Gen. Sheridan, asserted that that officer had forgotten the first requisite of a man and soldier, and forgotten his love of truth. There was not one word of fact accompanying Gen. Sheridan's telegram, or which justified its assertions. He was glad to see that not one Representative had admitted the propriety of Gen. Sheridan's suggestion, that the State of Louisiana should be turned over to him.

MR. E. R. HOAR,

referring to Beck's suggestion,—that Gen. Sheridan should be instantly removed,—remarked that if the principle were adopted that every man giving bad advice should be removed from his place, he was afraid that the hall would soon be cleared of Democratic members. [Laughter.]

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Mr. Niblack asked whether, if the Civil Government in Louisiana, which was in the hands of the Republican party, could not enforce the civil law, Republicanism there was not a failure.

Mr. Harris remarked that there was no disorder or disturbance in any Southern State where the Conservative party was in power. The trouble in Louisiana had begun with the disputes between two carpet-baggers from Illinois (Warmoth and Kellogg). The trouble in Arkansas had arisen from a quarrel of two other carpet-baggers over the spoils and plunder of the people, and the trouble in Mississippi had grown out of the fact that a Republican Sheriff would not give bonds and stole the taxes.

Mr. McKee replied to Mr. Harris, and declared that he was ashamed of the cowardly policy of his Republican friends in the House. If Louisiana Republicans were thieves the Louisiana Democrats were assassins.

At last Mr. Starkweather, who had charge of the Appropriation bill, succeeded in putting a stop to the political discussion.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—In the Senate to-day Senator Smith introduced a joint resolution denouncing the action of President Grant in interfering with the Louisiana Legislature Jan. 4.

Senator Quarles offered the following:

Whereas, For the first time in the history of our Federal Government, an officer of the regular army, by the use of an armed force, has dispersed the Legislature of one of the States of the Union, regularly organized under the forms of law and Constitution of said State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven from the Senate and from the House be appointed to consider and report to their respective Houses what action an emergency so grave demands.

The resolutions lay over under the rules.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at Jefferson City to-day. After settling up the accounts of the late campaign they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the subversion of the rights of the people of Louisiana to regulate their own affairs, and the interference of the General Government with military force to compel the submission to a positive wrong, we view the worst feature of radicalism, and the clearest proof of its enmity to Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid themselves of the plunderers, and we denounce the conduct of the President as befitting only a despot, and not of the Executive of a free people.

Resolved, That we urge upon our Legislature at the earliest moment, by a resolution to be presented to Congress, to demand that the wrong shall cease.

IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—In the House a resolution was offered and laid on the table declaring the interference of a military force under command of United States officers with the Assembly of Louisiana was uncalled for, a high-handed outrage, and an assault upon the reserved rights of States, and calling upon President Grant to use his influence and power to stay this unnecessary interference and avoid bloodshed, at least until it shall appear that the State is powerless to govern itself.

IN THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—In the House, Burchard, Democrat, offered the following:

Resolved, That the invasion of the Legislative halls of Louisiana by armed soldiery, and the forcible ejection therefrom of Representatives legally elected, is a flagrant usurpation of the rights of a free people, and, as Representatives of Minnesota, we condemn the act as subversive of civil government.

It is understood that when the resolution comes up to-morrow the Republicans will ask to postpone it till further information is received from New Orleans.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The meeting called by the Democratic State Central Committee to meet here to-night to pass resolutions or take other action denouncing the interference of United States troops in the affairs of Louisiana was postponed indefinitely. The reason given is that it would interfere with the Legislative caucus to be held to-night. The real reason is, however, that they discovered that their action was a little premature, and they did not want to send off a boomerang which might, when all the facts should be ascertained, come home to trouble them.

OUTSIDE VIEWS.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS VIEWS ON THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 6.

The General of the armies of the United States was at his headquarters and in his office. Could a representative of the *Republican* be granted an audience with him for a few moments? A member of his staff received the request very courteously and disappeared. In a moment he returned and the representative was invited into the presence of Gen. Sherman.

The object of the call was soon made known. The New Orleans affair was spoken of as something in which the people felt a very deep interest.

In substance, the General said, affairs in Louisiana wore an ugly look. He hoped, however, that a solution of the difficulties would soon be reached. This state of affairs could not continue much longer. He thought that Congress would soon be compelled to take some action which would compose the difficulties, as far as they could at present be composed. Gen. Emory, who commands the Department of the Gulf, is a good man, an excellent officer of the old school, but perhaps a little timid in interfering in the affairs of the State. He had received orders and communications from Washington touching the condition of things in Louisiana, which he had forwarded to Gen. Sheridan. That commander had gone to New Orleans to observe the progress of the civil complications by order of the President, with discretionary authority to assume command of the troops should he deem it necessary. Gen. Sheridan, he said, is a kind-hearted, noble-minded man, accessible to any who may have a suit to urge. But he is a soldier also, and does not hesitate to do his duty. If he thought it necessary, and believed it a matter of duty, the City of New Orleans would be no more regarded than an Indian village. He would not hesitate to level it. That is the kind of a man Sheridan is. But he is also prudent and discreet, and will do nothing to complicate matters or precipitate events.

The military could not decide as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the claims of the contending factions; they could only obey orders. It was the province of the judiciary to decide as to the legality of this or that government. The President was an executive officer; he could not constitutionally determine whether this or that party was entitled to exercise the powers of government in Louisiana.

He thought the President, having once recognized the Kellogg Government, had made up his mind to sustain it until declared by Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States to be illegal. There is a great problem lying back of all these troubles. The making of laws taxing the people, by a party which pays little or no taxes, is a subject which needs to be handled with great delicacy. As to the question whether a fair election has been or can be held in Louisiana, is a matter for careful consideration. The present condition of society in Louisiana is anarchy.

A State Government has been established in Louisiana; certain laws have been passed, and all should obey those laws until changed or declared null and void by competent judicial authority. By the laws of Louisiana, a Board of Canvassers has been created, whose duty is declared to be the examination of the election returns, and the certification of the persons elected to office. This Board declares that Smith, Brown, and Jones, have been elected. Who is to determine whether they have or not? It is not the province of the military authority or of the President to set aside the returns.

The President can only execute the law. As to the question whether or not there have been frauds committed, that is a matter for judicial inquiry.

The General thought it was to be lamented that the whole matter had not been brought before the Supreme Court long ago. It would have been easy to get up a case. Any citizen might have questioned the legality of the Government, and declined to obey some State law, on which this question was involved. The case would have proceeded before the Circuit Court until a decision was reached and then taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. All persons would have submitted to a decision from that tribunal, and thus the whole question would have been disposed of. The interest of party might swerve the judgment of Congressmen, but he regards the present Supreme Court above all such influences, and altogether one of the ablest judicial bodies this country has ever had. No decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has ever been questioned or resisted, and the General said: "I hope the time will never come when the people shall refuse to obey the judgment of that high tribunal."

The General was quite fervent in his expression of a hope that a solution of the whole trouble would be arrived at without bloodshed. He is opposed to war. In times of war the law is silent. He desired peace above all things. In answer to the question whether he thought the people of Louisiana still cherished sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States and opposition to the enforcement of the laws of Congress, he said that he supposed their feelings were not kind toward the Federal Government, but he knew the people of Louisiana well; had lived among them for many years. He didn't believe they would fight the Government or offer the least resistance to the enforcement of the laws by the civil officers of the Government. The people of Louisiana believed that they had a right to govern themselves, and they doubtless believe that the present State Government is not one of their own establishment, and they would fight it at every opportunity. The people would not resist the Government of the United States. They never had done so. There has been no firing upon United States soldiers; no resistance to United States officers, neither civil nor military, and there would be none, as he believed. But he thought they would fight Kellogg's militia, his police and constables, and all the forces he could raise, if permitted to do so by the military forces of the Government.

He hoped and believed that this vexatious complication of affairs in Louisiana was approaching a settlement. It was quite an opportune circumstance, he thought, that a Committee of Congress composed, as he had been informed, of able and impartial men, were sitting in New Orleans at the time of this last collision. These gentlemen would no doubt make a report in a few days to Congress, and that body would be called upon to take action on this Louisiana question. The President had endeavored to have Congress take steps to settle the affair almost two years ago. A committee had gone down there, investigated the matter, and Senator Carpenter had made speeches, and it was hoped that Congress would do something. But nothing came of it.

The General repeated his conviction that the President had resolved to sustain the Kellogg Government, and would do so until Congress acted on the subject. The Government could not allow illegal Governments to exist in the States if the illegality was shown.

He declined to express his individual opinion as to the character of Kellogg's Government. He knew the people themselves to be oppressed, and were greatly dissatisfied with his Government. But he declined to say that he believed it to be the wisest policy to sustain that Government, or indeed to express any opinion as to the policy which has been pursued by the Government toward Louisiana.

FOREIGN.

The French Government Twice Defeated in the Assembly.

Rumored Resignation of the Ministry—The Crisis a Serious One.

FRANCE.

MAC MAHON'S MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day urgently requesting the following legislation: First, the passage of a bill creating a second Chamber. Second, Provision for the maintenance of the *statu quo* until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term of office. Third, that when the second Chamber is organized, both Chambers decide upon a definite Government to succeed the Septennate.

The President in the course of his message says: "I have instructed the Government to ask you to place a bill for the creation of a second Chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests must imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assemblies complete liberty to determine the form of Government."

ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the session of the Assembly to-day the Government bill for instituting an inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a large majority.

After the reading of the President's message, M. Batbie moved that the Constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the Army bill, and that priority of consideration be given the Second Chamber bill.

M. Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, demanded priority for the bill on the organization of the President's powers.

M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, energetically supported M. Batbie's motion. The House divided, and Batbie's motion was rejected by a vote of 250 yeas to 240 nays. The majority was composed of all sections of the Left, the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The Assembly subsequently decided, without opposition, to place the constitutional bills on the order of the day after the Army bill, which will be taken up next Monday.

The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of the greatest excitement.

It is rumored that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the President. The crisis is regarded as serious.

ALPHONSE DEPARTS FOR SPAIN.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—King Alphonse departed this evening for Marseilles, to embark for Spain.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL, OF CHICAGO.

Statements of New York Capitalists Concerning Certain of the Liabilities of the Suspended Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Statements from Chicago in regard to the suspension of the Mechanics' National Bank have represented the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, of this city, as creditors of the suspended bank in large sums.

George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, says that the Chicago bank was not one with which the American Exchange Bank had had dealings, and, therefore, the latter could hardly be considered as one of the creditors of the Chicago institution. A small amount of the stock of the Mechanics' National Bank is held as collateral security, but Mr. Coe refused to state the sum. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, said the amount stated as the total indebtedness of the Mechanics' National Bank to the Metropolitan Bank,—$226,000—was correctly put, and that the amount was much larger than the Metropolitan Bank wished it was, but he felt confident that no loss would be sustained, because the Metropolitan Bank had the guarantee of the Mechanics' National Bank, whose stockholders are liable, and the guarantee of the Marine Insurance Company, as well as real estate security. J. Y. Scammon, the former President of the Mechanics' National Bank, incurred the indebtedness by procuring accommodation paper from certain parties in Chicago, which he forwarded to the Metropolitan Bank for discount as regular commercial paper, with his guarantee. Mr. Williams spent some time in Chicago a year ago in arranging the relations of the two banks, and getting securities for the liabilities of the Mechanics' National Bank. Extension was given for one, two, and three years, and the first year expires on the 23d of this month. Mr. Williams said that he had no expectation that the first payment would be met at that time, as the bank had suspended, but confidently expected that, in the end, the Metropolitan Bank would suffer no loss.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

George E. Fuller, a pipeman connected with Engine Company No. 6, and formerly for several years an operator in the City Telegraph office, was killed last night. He was riding on the seat of the engine, with the driver, while proceeding to the fire on Centre avenue, at 9:35 o'clock last night, and, when at the corner of Canal and Eighteenth streets, the machine tipped over in making the descent from the high grade of the first-named thoroughfare to that of the other. The engine fell over toward a brick building at the southeast corner, and Fuller became crushed by the whiffletree, which severed an artery in the left thigh and caused him to bleed to death in a few minutes. The body was removed to the engine-house at the corner of Maxwell and Canal streets. Deceased was about 30 years old, and leaves a wife, to whom he had been married since July last. His residence was at the corner of Lake and May streets. He was an estimable young man, and bore a good name among his acquaintances.

Jack Rourke was alive last night, but was reported as still sinking, and not expected to live longer than a few hours.

WASHINGTON.

More Astounding Developments in the Pacific Mail Affair.

Irwin Arraigned by the House for Contempt.

He Confesses that He Paid One Man $275,000.

A New Witness Makes Important Disclosures.

Twenty-five or Thirty Persons Certainly Bought.

In All, $715,000 Is Now Accounted For.

The Senate Finance Bill to Come Up in the House To-Day.

Two Amendments to Be Offered—Destruction of Notes Retired.

Passage of the Fortifications Bill by the House.

PACIFIC MAIL.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee will exhaust every resource to discover the persons to whom the Pacific-Mail fund was distributed. The Committee now believe that one reason why Irwin refused to testify was because he appropriated so large a sum for himself. It was very clearly proved to-day that he took $90,000 in currency, and he had taken considerable sums before that. The amount already definitely traced by the Company is $715,000, distributed as follows: To Whitney, son-in-law of ex-Senator Cole, of California, $100,000; to Irwin, $100,000; Charles Abert, $125,000; Bill King, $115,000; John Schumaker, $275,000. Total, $715,000. The Committee privately reported that the Directors of the Pacific Mail evidently knew nothing definite of the disbursements of Stockwell. He was engaged in

A GIGANTIC STOCK SPECULATION,

and if he had won doubtless intended to pay all of Irwin's expenditures from his own account. The subsidy was one branch of his speculation. He lost, and afterwards sifted the Washington corruption fund through every account on the Pacific Mail books to cover it up. If the investigation find any Congressmen, it is said that some Senators will be among them.

IRWIN'S COMMITTAL.

The House has sent Irwin to jail. He was produced before the bar of the House and declined to purge himself of his contempt. The ceremony of his introduction was the usual one, and was unimpressive. The statement of Irwin was chiefly noticeable for its defiance of the House, and its impudence.

THE WITNESS ABERT,

who testified this morning before the Committee of Ways and Means, is a most important witness. It is possible that he will to-morrow give the names of the twenty persons to whom he disbursed the $90,000 in Irwin's house here. Half of the sum was in $1,000 bills. It will be remembered that about that time several Congressmen deposited $1,000 bills with the Sergeant-at-Arms, the result of success at draw-poker.

KING'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN TO HIS MINNESOTA FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—Inquiries to-day among King's personal friends elicit no information as to his whereabouts. They profess entire ignorance of his movements, but presume that the report that he is in Central New York may be true, as his home was there before he came to Minnesota.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

IRWIN BEFORE THE HOUSE IN CONTEMPT.

In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar, having Irwin in his custody. The Speaker, addressing Irwin, said: It is my duty, under the order of the House, to address to you this question: Are you ready to answer the questions which have been addressed to you by the Committee, and which you have heretofore refused to answer?

Mr. Irwin—I am not, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker—The witness is at liberty to make a statement, if he desires.

IRWIN'S STATEMENT.

Irwin then proceeded to read a lengthy statement to the effect that he was not in contempt of the House, because the House had never ordered the investigation; that he did not employ any person subject to the jurisdiction of the House to the extent of these inquiries; that the House had no right to deprive him of his liberty, and the only practical effect of any action the House may take in insisting upon answers to the questions in dispute will be to subpress a mass of valuable and interesting testimony for the most part not available from other sources, but which he is, and always has been, ready to place at the disposal of the Committee, either voluntarily or in reply to their questions, and no one will be gratified at this result except those who are interested in the suppression of this testimony.

MORE QUESTIONS.

When Irwin had completed the reading of his statement, Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Speaker to propose to the witness the following questions;

First—Give the names of persons whom you employed to aid you in procuring the subsidy from Congress in 1872 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Second—What was the largest sum paid by you to any one person to aid you in procuring that subsidy.

DECLINES TO RESPOND.

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker proceeded to put the questions to Irwin. To the first question Irwin replied:

Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to decline doing so for reasons which I have already stated.

To the second question he replied: Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. [Sensation.]

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTAL.

Mr. Dawes then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin, having been heard by the House pursuant to the order heretofore made, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer, and that he be considered in contempt of the House.

A long discussion then ensued on a resolution offered by E. H. Roberts, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep Irwin in custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia.

Finally the resolution was modified so as to read:

Resolved, That Richard B. Irwin be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to abide the further orders of the House, and that while in such custody he be permitted to be taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the Committee of Ways and Means, if he shall declare himself ready to answer such questions as may be lawfully put to him; and while he shall so remain in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms he shall be kept in the common jail of the District of Columbia.

The resolution was adopted.

A FURTHER COLLOQUY

arose on a question suggested by the Speaker, as to whether the time had not arrived when it was his duty, under the law on the subject of contumacious witnesses, to certify the fact of Irwin's refusal to testify to the District-Attorney of the District of Columbia. No decision was arrived at on that point, but the Speaker, as the House was about to adjourn, said that in the absence of instructions from the House he would feel it his duty to certify the case to the District-Attorney.

Adjourned.

BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The investigation was continued by the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Charles Abert testified that he was an agent or attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from 1860 until September, 1873.

In this capacity he commenced an application for increased subsidy in December, 1871, and managed the case until the first part of February, 1872, when he was superseded by Irwin, but thereafter acted as Irwin's counsel and disbursing agent. Disbursements were made between the 2d of February and 1st of July, and aggregated between $100,000 and $125,000. The witness received $100,000 of this amount from Irwin personally, in New York, May 27, 1872, in checks signed either by Bellows or Stockwell. The witness' agreement with Stockwell was oral, and related only to witness' own personal services. For these he received $10,000 in cash, and was to receive $30,000 more in case of success; but, being superseded, he could make no claim, and considered he had none. For this latter amount he subsequently received from Irwin between $5,000 and $7,000 for his services as counsel. Disbursements were made by witness, under Irwin's directions, in Washington, to twenty-five or thirty different persons, some of them residents of Washington, and some not.

Witness took receipts for all payments, and sent receipts to Irwin in California. Witness, in view of his relation to Irwin as counsel, and Irwin's refusal to answer similar questions, said he felt compelled at present to decline to give names of persons to whom he made these payments under Irwin's directions. He desired to state, however, that not a cent of the amount disbursed by him was paid by any agreement, or understanding or expectation, that it would ever reach any member of Congress.

The witness is Irwin's uncle, and has written to Reverdy Johnson for advice.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

DANGER OF NO LEGISLATION IF THE SENATE BILL FAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan., 6.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day took unexpected action with reference to the Senate Finance Bill, which is the special order in the House to-morrow. The Committee decided to permit the House to vote on two amendments: First, on an amendment striking out the first and second sections of the bill. These sections refer to the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency, and to the free coinage of gold. Second, to insert the words "and cancel" after the word "retire," in the section providing for the retirement of greenbacks. This would effect the cancellation of all the retired notes. If it were certain that the Banking and Currency Committee could control the House, this action would seem likely to be disastrous to the Senate bill, as there is no probability that the Senate would debate the second amendment proposed to be voted upon by the Banking and Currency Committee. Whatever the bill may be interpreted to mean, it is certain that the Senate would not accept an amendment absolutely providing for the cancellation of the retired notes. There will be a very strong feeling in the House against the action of the Banking and Currency Committee, and a formidable effort will be made to pass the Senate bill without any amendment. Those best informed as to the probable action of the House are of the opinion that the Senate bill must be passed in exactly its present shape, or all financial legislation will fail. It seems probable that the action of the Banking and Currency Committee will open the finance subject to debate. When the debate once begins, it is likely that the control of it will pass from the Banking and Currency Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ARMY BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

The Military Committee had the morning hour in the House. Two bills of national importance were passed. One places the Adjutant-General's Corps of the Army on the old war-footing of 1862. The other provides for an adjustment of the accounts for arms between the States and the General Government. It appears that some of the States have been so very impecunious as to sell their arms.

SELLING A CADETSHIP.

State Senator Graham, of Virginia, who made the original charges against Representative Stowell, of having sold a naval cadetship, appeared before the House Naval Committee to-day, and testified that he had agreed to pay Stowell $1,000 for making the appointment. Graham gave to Stowell the name of the boy who was to be appointed, and he was appointed. The boy's stepfather paid him (Graham) $1,700 for the place, of which amount $1,000 was to go to Stowell. Soon after the money was paid, the witness paid Stowell $500 in cash, and deposited $310 to Stowell's credit with Jay Cooke & Co., leaving a balance still unpaid of $190. Without getting through with Graham, the Committee adjourned till to-morrow. As the case now stands, it has been a "bad lot" for Stowell, but the latter claims that the money deposited by Graham was for a purely business transaction, having no relation to the cadetship, and that he will be able to so show conclusively.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys, Topeka, Kan.; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver for the Public Land District of Kansas. Postmasters—L. G. Johns, Seward, Neb.; N. A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Ill.; J. N. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; Hall Anderson, Lancaster, Ky.; N. C. Galpin, Boonsboro', Ia.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

The House to-day in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldredge in the chair, took up the Fortification Appropriation bill, which appropriates $850,000. For some time the discussion of the bill ran along on the question of the utility of our sea-coast fortifications. In the course of it Mr. Garfield alluded to the principle of international arbitration, and Mr. Hawley intimated that the American sea-coast defenses and American navy were not in condition to resist the Spanish navy.

Mr. Cox rediculed the idea of international arbitration, and showed that many of the greatest wars in history have taken place within the last quarter of a century. He declared there never was such a fiasco as the arbitration system of the Administration. Had the Administration settled the Virginius question with Spain? It was not settled yet. The Administration was following the British Government like a little jolly-boat behind a steamer. The Administration held up the white banner to other nations, and made war upon the American people.

Mr. Willard remarked that, as fortifications would probably be necessary if the Democracy came into power, he would withdraw an amendment which he had offered to reduce the appropriations.

Having been finished in committee, the Committee rose, and the House passed the bill.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The two-story frame building, No. 703 Centre avenue, was slightly burned last night at half-past 9 o'clock, and caused the alarm from Box 392. The damage amounted to $150; no insurance. George Hilden owns the premises, and William Griffin occupies them. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm from Box 773 at 5:35 last evening was caused by fire in the dwelling of J. C. Holzen, No. 540 North Dearborn street. Damage, $500; fully insured in the Ætna. Cause of fire unknown.

The bursting of a gas-metre in the dwelling occupied by Lewis Moss, No. 1251½ Indiana street, at 7:15 o'clock last evening, caused an alarm of fire from Box 115, but did no damage.

AT LICK RUN, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LICK RUN, O., Jan. 6.—The large frame boarding-house at the Lick Run mines was burned this morning. Cause, defective flue. Loss, $5,000.

AT TIPPECANOE CITY, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIPPECANOE CITY, O., Jan. 6.—The distillery of S. L. Chaffee, of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building about $8,000; no insurance. Over 500 barrels of whisky were also burned. Partially insured in the Amazon, of Cincinnati.

AT DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 6.—At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the St. Charles Hotel was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was sounded, and the firemen turned out, but they were unable to save the building and contents. The loss is estimated at $5,000 said to be insured for $6,000.

AT WENONA, MICH.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 6.—Two buildings were totally destroyed by fire at Wenona, this morning. Loss, $1,500. Insured for $800.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steamships Erin and City of New York, from New York, have arrived.

MISERABLE SINNERS.

So Are We All of Us, but Particularly Those Mentioned Below.

A Terrible Child-Murder—The Father Guilty.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER.

From the Clarinda (Ia.) Democrat.

About 4 or 5 miles north of Clarinda lives a German family named Krughe (pronounced Kruga). The family consists of Krughe, his wife, and five or six children. They have been living in this county some three or four years on an 80-acre tract of land purchased from the B. & M. Railroad Company. They were in reduced circumstances and lived poorly enough, it is true, but they would have fared far better had it not been for the extreme brutality of the murderer Krughe.

This brute, or devil, or whatever he is, treated his family and all over whom he had any control with extreme cruelty, frequently beating and abusing them in the most shocking manner. About a year since one of his sons was forced to leave home on account of his father, who in an angry fit one day chopped off one of the boy's fingers with a hoe. By intimidation Krughe induced the little fellow to say that his maiming was the result of an accident. Prior to this, and before the family came to this country, we are told that Mrs. Krughe says her husband killed his little child, aged only about 3 years; but by threats to kill his wife and other children if they ever informed on him he had succeeded in concealing the crime and in escaping punishment therefor. Last summer he killed one of his horses, which had been purchased for him by subscription on account of his alleged destitution at the time. Krughe's family lived in constant fear that their lives would be taken by their inhuman head, and bore his abuse with but little complaint. Mrs. Krughe worked hard to provide for her family, and her only reward from her husband was his abuse.

A few days since Krughe started three of his children to school. Among them was a daughter aged about 10 years and 6 months. This child, it seems, never had attended school. Monday evening Krughe called the child to him and began to question it, to see what progress it had made, he says. The little thing had not yet learned the alphabet. Its parent tried to make it repeat the alphabet, however, but of course it could not. At this Krughe became enraged and sent one of the other children for a stick, with which he began to beat his child most shockingly. Its inability, through terror and pain, to even pronounce the name of a single letter only enraged the monster the more, and, flying at the child with the ferocity of a tiger, he tore off its clothes and began savagely beating and kicking it. Then he caught up a stove-lid and struck the child a dreadful blow. Then he seized an iron stove-lifter and with it pounded his little victim. All the while he warned his wife and children that, if they interfered with him, or attempted to give an alarm, he would kill them. At length he procured a stick of stove-wood, a heavy knotted club, and again assailed the little one, who now lay crouched, bleeding and broken, under a table. Driving it from thence, after many blows, he pursued it under the bed, where he struck it repeatedly with all his strength. One of the blows delivered at this time, it is believed, crushed in the child's tender skull just above the eye, making a depression large enough to admit an egg. Not yet satiating his ferocity, he dragged it from under the bed, now already dying, to the middle of the room, and stamped it, kicked it, beat it again and again. At last from exhaustion he ceased his devilish work and went to bed, cursing and swearing most frightful oaths at his little crushed and mangled victim and the other cowering, trembling members of his family.

For three long hours had he beaten the little murdered innocent,—and what terrible hours they were to it, and to its mother and sisters and brothers! As soon as she dared, Mrs. Krughe lifted her little dying daughter on the bed and bound up her crushed brow. In a few minutes the child died.

Tuesday morning Krughe, finding that the child was indeed dead, like the craven, black-hearted wretch that he is, hastened to Clarinda and placed himself under the protection of the Sheriff, who confined him in the calaboose.

A DASTARDLY CONFIDENCE-MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 6.—On Thursday last W. L. Cappel, of Casey, Ia., of the firm of Whitney & Cappel, went to Omaha on business. During the day a stranger became very attentive to him, and asked him several times to drink, which he refused. He finally presented Cappel a couple of oranges, which were accepted, and one of them eaten,—the other he intended to take home. He soon after began to feel ill, and, getting no better, decided to return home. He took the evening train. He grew worse, and at Avoca the conductor procured him a cup of strong coffee, which relieved him slightly, but he grew worse, and when the train reached Atlantic he was removed to a hotel and two physicians called, who, after several hours' hard work, brought him relief. They declare the oranges were charged with strychnine, and had he not got help as he did he would not have lived, and, had he eaten both oranges, he would not have got out of Omaha alive. The indications are that the Omaha stranger intended to rob him, by first stupefying him with liquor, but, failing in this, he resorted to the oranges. Cappel saw him on the transfer-train coming to Council Bluffs.

A HEAVY CONFIDENCE GAME.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Joseph Zanane, an Italian confectioner on Fifth street, in this city, was yesterday swindled out of nearly $7,000 by two men, who represented that they wished to dispose of a lot of $100 bills for small bills, offering $100 on $1,000 for the exchange. When Zanane produced his money, it was found that they did not have a sufficient number of $100 bills with them, and it was agreed that the sum they had with them and Mr. Zanane's money should be placed together in a trunk, and left in Zanane's confectionery store, the key being held by one of the sharpers, while the three proceeded to Indianapolis, where the sharpers represented that they had a business establishment, to get more bills. Shortly after leaving the confectionery-store, one of the sharpers, on some pretense, absented himself from the party, returned to the store, and took the money from the trunk. He then rejoined the other two and proceeded to Indianapolis, where Mr. Zanane lost track of them, and, on his return to Cincinnati, found his money gone.

THE EMOTIONAL PHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Jan. 6.—At Point Pleasant, W. Va., about 9 o'clock this morning, Capt. H. McDaniels was fired upon and instantly killed by a man named Wetzel, from a window of his residence. Wetzel surrendered himself to the Sheriff and is now in jail. He claims in justification of the deed that McDaniels was criminally intimate with his wife.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 6.—To-day four women, inmates of a house of prostitution in this city, were arrested on a warrant charging them with child-murder, one of the women being the mother of the child. The women claim, however, that the child was still-born, and that they will be able to establish the fact upon their trial, which takes place next Monday.

PITTSBURG.

Business Failures—Public Meeting of Business-Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The failure of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, some time ago, is drawing down with it some heavy indorsers. Yesterday James Bowen, a prominent merchant here, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and Jared M. Brush, an extensive boiler-manufacturer, announced that the failure would pull his firm down too. He will probably file his petition to-morrow. Waring Bros., another extensive oil firm, have also suspended. Depression in the trade is ascribed as the cause.

This evening a large meeting of merchants and others was held in Lafayette Hall, for the purpose of getting a memorial to Congress to aid in improving the Ohio River. Thomas M. Howe, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. John F. Dravo, J. K. Moorehead, Judge White, and others made speeches. The real object of the meeting was to get up a memorial to Congress for a subsidy for the Northern Pacific Road, though others were mentioned. Resolutions giving the expression of the meeting were adopted

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

Gov. Tilden's Message in Reference to Them.

"What the Erie Canal Wants Is More Water in the Water-Way."

An Increase of Speed to Three Miles an Hour Will Reduce the Cost of Carriage One-Half.

The Paying and the Non-Paying Canals—Proposed Abandonment of the Latter.

Gov. Tilden, of New York, in his message to the Legislature of the 5th inst., spoke as follows in regard to the canals of that State:

The Erie Canal remains an important and valuable instrument of transport, not only by its direct service, but by its regulating power in competition with other methods of transportation. The State, so far as we can now foresee, ought to preserve it, and not contemplate its abandonment.

DUTIES OF THE STATE.

If the State accepts the view which commands it to abstain as a proprietor from making profit out of the canal, but to deal with it as a trust, it still has great duties to perform. It is bound, as a faithful trustee, to protect this great work, not only from a spoliation of its revenues and from maladministration, but from empirical changes, proposed in the seductive form of specious improvements that would destroy its usefulness while charging it with new incumbrance; and from an improvident tampering with its incomes that would dissipate its means of effecting real improvements.

These are its ever-recurring and its greatest perils.

LAKE AND CANAL NAVIGATION CANNOT BE ASSIMILATED.

The 925 miles of lake navigation from Chicago to Buffalo, and the 495 miles of canal and river navigation from Buffalo to New York, and the 3,000 miles of ocean navigation from New York to the Old World, cannot be made homogeneous, or even assimilated; each is subject to physical conditions which are unchangeable, and to which the vehicle of transportation must be adapted.

LAKE BOATS UNFIT FOR CANALBOATS.

The rough and stormy lakes require a strong vessel, made seaworthy by its deep keel, fully manned, and of a form intended for speed in an unlimited expanse of water. The canal admits of a light keel, and a shape which will carry a larger proportional cargo; for the boat moves safely in a tranquil channel of water closely confined by physical boundaries on the bottom and sides, and cannot but submit to a slow movement.

The propeller of the lakes tends to grow in dimensions. A recent one carries 70,000 bushels wheat, or 2,100 tons. A barge to be towed by each propeller is a system now being tried with fair prospect of success.

The lake craft of the average size carries less cargo in proportion to the vessel than the canalboat; and it costs twice and a half or three times as much as the canalboat per ton of capacity.

If the canal were made large enough to pass the lake craft, the transporter could not afford to use the lake craft on the canal. It carries too little cargo—it is too costly—it would have to reduce its rate of motion from about 6 miles per hour on the lake to less than 3 miles per hour, which is the highest aim of the canal-boats, that now make only 1 42-100 miles per hour.

Such a vehicle of transport would not be adapted to the water channel it must move in, and would not be economical. Transhipment at Buffalo, with modern machinery, would cost little, compared with the loss incident to using an unfit and illy-adapted instrument.

To enlarge the Erie Canal to dimensions adapted to the movement of such a vessel, at the rate of less than 3 miles per hour, would be so inconvenient to the traffic, that it would be easier and cheaper to construct an independent work. That would probably cost a principal sum, the annual interest on which would be greater than the entire amount now received by the carrier for his services, and by the State for its tolls on all the existing business. A shorter route would be likely to be preferred. The Hudson River, from Troy to deep water, would need a similar reconstruction.

ENLARGED LOCKS AND UNENLARGED WATER-WAY.

A project often urged within the last ten years is the enlargement of the locks and other structures of the Erie Canal, without a proportionate enlargement of the water-way. That plan exhibits a singular union of injurious costliness and fatal parsimony. It is founded on the fallacy that the use of a large boat, without reference to its adaptation to the water-way in which it is to move, would be economical. It is supported by an estimate of the State Engineer in 1864, that the cost of transportation would be reduced one-half. His opinion has been repeated on all occasions until the present time.

But that estimate, when analyzed, is found to omit all the wages and support of the crew during the return trip, and during the time occupied in loading and unloading, and to allow for the use of the boat about half its real cost. In other respects, it was utterly unworthy of trust.

ECONOMY FROM THE BEST GROUP OF ADAPTATIONS.

The truth is, the boat is but one part of the whole machine of transportation; economy in the service depends upon getting the best adaptation of all the parts—the boat—the motive power—the canal, with its structures and its water-way, the best group of adaptations which adjustments and compromises of each can work out and combine; and the resultant of the greatest economies which can be obtained in conjunction.

A larger boat, in a water-way which now needs to be itself enlarged and improved to give a good transit to the present boat, would be an unmixed damage to the economy of the service, attained at immense cost.

PERFECTING THE CANAL THE WISE POLICY.

The Erie Canal was planned in view of the best science and experience then possessed. It has excellent adaptations. It is a superior instrument of transportation. It should not be fundamentally changed in its character and conditions without great consideration. It should be perfected; and so made available to every practicable extent, for facilitating and cheapening the exchanges of commodities between the East and the West.

ITS CAPACITY—ITS ECONOMY.

The two questions concerning it are: first, its capacity to do an aggregate business during a given period; secondly, the economy per ton per mile of the transportation it affords. These questions are generally confused in all discussions. They are completely distinct. They depend upon wholly different conditions.

ITS CAPACITY AMPLE.

Capacity to accommodate an aggregate tonnage during a day, a month, or a season of navigation, depends on the number of boats of the normal size which the locks are able to pass during the period. Boats can be multiplied indefinitely. The limit in their use is in the number to which the locks can give transit. The time occupied in a lockage is the test. But it is unnecessary to apply that, for the actual results of experience set at rest every doubt.

Of the seventy-two locks which intervene between the waters of Lake Erie and the waters of the Hudson, all but a few have been doubled for many years. In 1867, when the subject was discussed in the Constitutional Convention, thirteen remained single. For the first time, on the opening of navigation next spring, double locks will be brought into use throughout the entire canal. That will nearly double the capacity of the canal to make lockages. The largest delivery of the Erie Canal at tide-water was in 1862. It amounted to 2,917,094 tons, in cargoes averaging 167 tons. The lockages both ways, and including rafts which pass only one way,—at Alexander's, which is in the throat of the canal, 3 miles west of Schenectady,—was 34,977. In 1873, the deliveries were 2,585,355 tons, in cargoes averaging 213 tons; and the lockages were 24,960.

The theoretical capacity of the canal will be three or four times the largest tonnage it has ever reached. There is no doubt it can conveniently and easily do double the business which has ever existed, even though the locks be not manned and worked with the highest efficiency. The subject of capacity may therefore be dismissed from this discussion.

ECONOMY PER TON PER MILE.

The question really worthy of our attention is, how we can perfect the canal so as to reduce the cost per ton per mile of the transportation it affords.

Quickening the movement of the boat increases the service it renders in a given period. It lessens every element in the cost of that service. It enlarges the number of tons carried in the given time, and, by enlarging the divisor of the same expenses, it reduces the rate of cost per ton per mile.

TO BE INCREASED BY PERFECTING WATER-WAY.

The economy in the transit of the boat must be made, not in the locks, but in the water-way. The seventy-two locks in the 345 miles between Buffalo and West Troy, if each takes five minutes, would occupy exactly six hours.

In October, 1873, seventy-six boats were timed, and their average passage down, with average cargoes of 227 tons, was 10 days, 2 hours, and 46 minutes, or nearly 243 hours. If we double the time taken in the locks, the time occupied on the levels between them would still be over 95 per cent of the whole time of the voyage. It is clear, therefore, that the saving of time must be made in the 95 per cent, and not in the 5 per cent. Economy per ton per mile in the transportation, so far as it depends on the structure of the canal, is to be found in the relation which the water-way bears to the boat.

The movement of the boat through water confined in an artificial channel—narrow and shallow—is, at best, very slow. The engineers, in 1835, planned the Erie Canal and the boat with such relations to each other as to give the greatest economy of power and facility of transit. The boat has inclined to grow rather large and too square. The water-way was practically never excavated in every part to its proper dimensions. Time, the action of the elements, and neglect of administration, all tend to fill it by deposits. I may be excused for repeating here what I said in the Constitutional Convention eight years ago:

"What the Erie Canal wants is more water in the prism—more water in the water-way. A great deal of it is not much more than 6 feet, and boats drag along over a little skim of water; whereas it ought to have a body of water larger and deeper even than was intended in the original project. Bring it up to 7 feet—and on all the levels, wherever you can, bottom it out; throw the excavation upon the banks; increase that 7 feet towards 8 feet, as you can do so, progressively and economically. You may also take out the bench-walls."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that such measures be taken as your wisdom, aided by such information as can be had from the proper administrative officers, may devise, to put in good condition and to improve the water-way of the Erie Canal; and that provision be made by law to enable the State Engineer, soon after navigation is closed, to measure the depth of water in the canal by cross-sections as often as every 4 rods of its length, and on the upper and lower mitre-sill of each lock.

FUTURE INVENTIONS AND ECONOMIES.

Such a policy, if properly executed, will give a better and more economical transit to the boats, if they continue to be towed by horses. It will also facilitate the use of steam canal-boats, and the full realization of the advantages they may be expected to give as to economy of transportation. The obstacle to their use in 1867 was that the machinery, in its then state, displaced too much cargo to be economical, and was, in other respects, imperfect. The progress of invention since seems to promise more beneficial results. If the movement of the boat can be expedited from 1 42-100 miles to 3 miles per hour, including the time consumed in the lockages, the improvement will be of great importance and value. The estimate of the able engineer of the Commission on Steam Canal Navigation, is that the cost of carriage of a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to New York will be reduced from 8 cents to 4 cents. It is not to be supposed that the inventive genius applied to this interesting subject is exhausted, and if these results shall, in any degree, fail to be realized by the present experiments, we may, nevertheless, anticipate more complete success in the future.

INCOME AND OUTGO.

It will be seen that on the Erie Canal alone the surplus of income over expenditure is about 37½ per cent of the gross income. If the three other canals which are to be retained by the State as part of the system be included, the surplus is but 11 2-5 per cent.

TOLLS.

The present tolls on wheat are 3 1-10 cents, and on corn 3 cents per bushel, from Buffalo to Troy—345 miles. They were reduced in 1870—those on wheat from 6 21-100, or one-half; and those on corn from 4 83-100 to 3 cents, or about 38 per cent.

One cent per bushel taken off the present tolls, and the same proportion on other articles, would annihilate nearly all the net income of the Erie Canal, considered alone, and would make a deficiency, in respect to the four canals retained, of half a million of dollars a year, if future expenditure should be the same as in these three years.

The construction of the details of the toll-sheet belongs to the Canal Board, and adjustments from time to time may be necessary. Doubtless suggestions on that subject will always receive due consideration. But, in the present condition of things, to embark hastily and unadvisedly upon a general reduction of tolls might well be considered as improvident, even in respect to the canals themselves. To confiscate the surplus of 1 or ¾ a cent per bushel, which alone gives the means of making the improvements expected to realize a reduction of 4 cents in the cost of transportation, would not seem a wise execution of the trust, even disregarding other considerations which cannot be wholly overlooked.

NO RASH INNOVATIONS.

The question of altering the gates of the locks, or otherwise lengthening the chambers, may be safely deferred until we can be more sure of its utility. The fact that, on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, which admits of long boats, the proportions which exist in those now used on the Erie Canal are preferred, is against that alteration, as is also the judgment of excellent canal-engineers. Holding ourselves ready to accept improvements which have been subjected to trial and scrutiny, until they are practically assured of success, we ought to exercise the same caution, in respect to rash or crude innovations, which ordinarily governs men in private business.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE LAST THREE YEARS.

The financial results of the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1874, 1873, and 1872, for the Erie Canal, and for the Champlain, the Oswego, and Cayuga & Seneca, are as follows:

ERIE.

Year ending Sept. 30,—	Income.	Expenditure.
1872	$2,760,147.50	$1,687,021.11
1873	2,710,601.49	1,717,152.42
1874	2,672,787.21	1,674,889.77
	$8,143,536.21	$5,079,063.30

Income in excess of disbursement, $3,064,472.91. Average for each year, $1,021,490.97.

CHAMPLAIN.

Year ending Sept. 30,—	Income.	Expenditure.
1872	$150,644.28	$488,053.08
1873	153,417.86	797,460.32
1874	123,703.54	445,354.33
	$427,765.68	$1,730,897.73

Excess of expenditure over income, $1,303,132.05. Average for each year, $434,377.35.

OSWEGO.

Year ending Sept. 30,—	Income.	Expenditure.
1872	$90,746.57	$313,468.76
1873	88,428.13	172,818.38
1874	70,119.59	183,499.50
	$249,344.29	$669,787.64

Excess of expenditure over income, $420,443.35. Average for each year, $140,147.78.

CAYUGA AND SENECA.

Year ending Sept. 30,—	Income.	Expenditure.
1872	$17,882.58	$64,588.23
1873	22,481.11	34,064.54
1874	19,311.47	41,824.92
	$59,675.16	$140,475.69

Excess of expenditure over income, $81,800.53. Average for each year, $27,266.84.

RECAPITULATION FOR THREE YEARS.

Income over expenditure—Erie		$3,064,472.91
Excess of expenditure over income—		
Champlain	$1,303,132.05	
Oswego	669,787.64	
Cayuga and Seneca	81,800.53	2,054,740.22
		$1,009,762.69
Each year		$336,587.56

THE PAYING CANALS.

It will be seen that during the last three years the income of the Erie Canal considered alone has been $8,143,536.21, and its expenses $5,079,063.30, yielding a surplus of $3,063,472.91, or an average for each year of $1,021,490.97. The excess of expenditure over income of the three other canals which are to be retained by the State has been $2,054,710.22, or two-thirds of the surplus produced by the Erie. Considering the four as a system collectively, the surplus has been $1,009,762.69, or an average for each year of $336,587.56.

THE NON-PAYING CANALS.

During the same three years, the five other canals to which the constitutional amendment applies have given an income of $119,864.45, or for each year of $39,954.81, against an expenditure of $1,595,499.74, or for each year of $532,166.59. They have consumed all the net income of the paying canals, and have charged the State with a loss of $468,076.73, or for each year, $156,025.57. In addition to this annual loss, the whole burden of the sinking fund to pay the canal debt is thrown upon the State.

TRUNK CANALS.

The Champlain and Oswego Canals are, as well as the Erie, in some sense trunk canals; and the Cayuga & Seneca Canal connects our interior lakes. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Flagg, who so long and honorably conducted the State finances when the Canal Department was a bureau in his office, always insisted that with the four canals now to be retained the system was complete. Those it is now proposed to abandon are not fruits of his policy.

DISPOSITION OF THE NON-PAYING CANALS.

The adoption of the constitutional amendment removing the prohibition against "selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of" the canals owned by the State, in respect to all except the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, and the Cayuga & Seneca Canals, undoubtedly contemplates such action on your part as will disincumber the revenues of the canals retained by the State, and disembarrass the Treasury of the State from the unproductive works in respect to which the prohibition is withdrawn. It cannot have been supposed possible to "sell or lease" those works, on conditions which require the purchaser to maintain and operate them. To "otherwise dispose of" them amounts to a practical abandonment.

USE AS FEEDERS.

Even to deal with them thus involves many important questions of a business character. Those portions of them which descend towards the Erie Canal act as feeders to supply water to that canal. The supply cannot be safely diminished, and might be judiciously increased. The improvement of the water-way contemplated will call for more water. The consideration of what must be done to retain as feeders portions of these canals not hereafter to be maintained by the State for navigation, or what other provision for supplying water shall be substituted, is important. To make the change contemplated by the amendment, with as little harm as possible to private interests, and to consider and provide for cases of possible damage which may be caused by the works when falling into disuse, needs careful study of the facts of the situation. It is also to be ascertained what portion, if any, of the property of the State connected with these works can be wisely sold.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

The best suggestion which occurs to me on this subject is to impose the duty of considering and reporting on these questions upon a special commission consisting of four persons. In the meantime, no expenditures should be made upon those works which are not strictly necessary in view of their probable future.

A Rattlesnake Eaten.

The Rochester Express says: "A scientific gentleman of this city, and a great gourmand (we are not permitted to give his name, but he is well-known here), has demonstrated that rattlesnake is a safe, and, he says, extremely palatable, article of food. Some time ago he received a rather startling present by express from a gentleman in the South. On removing the covering, a large and very powerful rattlesnake, 4 or 5 feet in length, and about as thick around as the largest part of a man's arm, was discovered in a cage of wicker-work. He was very lively, and his age, as indicated by the number of his rattles, was 9 years. After keeping him some time he was killed, skinned, and cooked, and the gentleman and several of his friends, including three or four ladies, made a hearty dinner off the flesh, which, they say, tastes very much like that of the common eel."

Childish Ambition.

Mark Twain says: "When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi River. That was to be a steamboatman. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first negro-minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steamboatman always remained."

THE FRUIT-GROWERS.

They Finally Find Out What They Met For.

A Day Devoted to the Transaction of Business.

Action Regarding the Question of Distribution and Transportation.

MORNING SESSION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The deceived fruit-growers of Illinois and Michigan met again in McCormick's Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Hooton, of Centralia, in the chair. There were about 200 present. Jeriah Bonham was there, but kept in the background during the morning.

In calling the Convention to order, the President said they should address themselves to the business in hand, and adopt some plan by which they could accomplish their object in a creditable way. There should be

NO MORE WRANGLING

over two or three dollars due them from Mr. Bonham, and, if there were any statesmen present, they should show their qualities. He suggested that committees be appointed to map out the business.

On motion, the following were appointed a temporary Committee on Finance: D. B Wier, of Lacon; Mr. Kohl, of DuQuoin; W. C. Colemever, of Richview; J. D. Webster, of Centralia; and Mr. Koerner.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Richardson, of Cobden, moved that a committee of five on transportation be appointed, urging that it was important to the people in the southern portion of the State, since they were now almost debarred from shipping fruit, on account of its having to go through two express offices, there being no fast freight or ready communication with markets.

The motion was agreed to, and the following were selected: O. Richardson, William Hadley, of Carbondale; William Smith, of Stevensville, Mich; G. P. Garner, of Villa Ridge.

DISTRIBUTION.

On motion of Mr. Kohl, the following were appointed a committee on the distribution of fruit according to supply and demand: John Buck, of Cobden; C. W. Sibley, of Pana; G. L. Brunton, of Centralia; Levi Loomis, of Ganges, Mich.; M. Maxim, of St. Joseph.

Mr. Wier moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed. Agreed to, and the following were appointed: E. F. Bouton, of Jonesboro; J. M. Kelly, of DuQuoin; J. B. Coulter, of Cobden; J. D. Wilcox, of Centralia; and I. H. Aldrich, of Mattoon.

Mr. Wier asked what was expected of the Finance Committee.

The Chair replied that they were to find out

WHAT MONEY HAD BEEN PAID IN,

by whom, and how much had been expended, and what for; and to report what was necessary to pay the expenses of the "concern" up to the present time.

A motion was made to take up the partial report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, but, it appearing that the Committee had withdrawn the report, the matter was dropped.

The Convention then resolved itself into a

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

for the purpose of discussing subjects of interest.

Mr. Kohl was the first speaker, referring to the relation between shippers and commission merchants. He hoped there would be a better understanding between them, and that they would respect each other's feelings better than now. He believed there were honest commission-merchants in Chicago, having found some himself; and he should be sorry if the ratio of dishonest men was larger than that among the fruit-shippers of Southern Illinois. The object of the Association, as he understood it, was to select honest commission merchants to whom fruit might be intrusted.

Mr. J. W. Cyrus said dealers in Chicago had been so often cheated, they were naturally suspicious of fruit they could not see. He advised the shippers to watch their packers, and to leave at home about one-third of what they intended sending to market, and feed it to the hogs, or make brandy of it. They would get as much for what they sent as for the whole, and it would give better satisfaction.

Mr. Richardson urged that

ONLY GOOD FRUIT

be sent to market,—that which they would not be ashamed to present to friends at their tables. One reason why bad fruit was shipped to Chicago was that sales were pooled, and the same price returned for good, bad, and indifferent fruit. What the commission merchants should do was to discriminate, and return a fancy price for a fancy article, and a low price for poor fruit.

Mr. Dexter defended the pooling of sales, saying it was necessary when a buyer bought a large lot, so much being offered for so much, good and bad. The Association, in his opinion, would do much good.

The Committee then arose, and the report of the

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

was taken up.

Some discussion took place regarding the yearly dues, amendments being made to fix them at $3 and $5. It was proposed to allow only those who had already paid $2 to vote.

A Member—Would it be out of order for any one to vote who has paid $5? [Laughter.]

The President—Decidedly out of order.

A motion to call the yeas and nays was lost, and thereafter those who were not members did most of the voting.

An amendment to admit "dealers," or rather commission merchants, to membership provoked considerable debate. The principal objection urged against their admission was antagonism of interest,—"the dealers would break down smaller markets where the growers shipped fruit."

One Granger stated that if the commission men were allowed to come in they would control the Association.

The amendment was rejected, thus confining the membership to fruit-growers and shippers.

Pending final action on the report, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE.

Upon reassembling, there were about seventy-five in attendance.

The action excluding dealers from membership was rescinded, and they were allowed to become members upon the payment of $2.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted without further amendment.

The Committee on Permanent Organization suggested the following for officers:

President—M. M. Hooton, of Centralia.
Vice-Presidents—A. C. Dikeman, T. P. C. Lane, W. P. Rollins.
Secretary—O. S. Willey, of Benton Harbor.
Corresponding Secretary—C. W. Flagg, of Moro.
Assistant Secretary—T. A. E. Holcomb.
Treasurer—O. E. Moore, of Chicago.
Executive Committee—Mr. Connor, Mr. Galbraith, Prof. Barlow, R. Nolan, and S. P. Bingham.

The report was concurred in.

THE PRESIDENT REGRETTED

that the dues had been fixed so low, since if there was no money in the treasury they would not succeed. The interests at stake would justify the making of an adequate appropriation of money to achieve the ends proposed—acquiring information in reference to distributing fruit.

BONHAM'S ACCOUNT.

The Finance Committee submitted a "preliminary report," saying that they had examined all accounts submitted, including those of Jeriah Bonham, and found them to be correct so far as they knew. Mr. Bonham's account showed that he had received $335 and paid out $511.85, leaving a balance due him of $176.80.

THANKS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Bouton, reported resolutions thanking the railroad companies for reducing fares, the commission merchants of Chicago for furnishing a place of meeting, the hotel proprietors for reducing their rates, the band for playing lively tunes, the reporters for their faithful accounts of the proceedings, and the President and Secretary for faithfully discharging their duties. The report was adopted.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Transportation, reported that the Committee had for some reason failed to meet, and therefore had no report to make. He, however, suggested that a special Committee of three be appointed to communicate with the railroad companies in order to secure better terms, and also to provide for the more prompt delivery of fruit; or that the Executive Committee be instructed to do the work.

THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION

presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the best results to fruit-growers may be attained by districting the country to be supplied, and establishing several general distributing points; say Chicago for the North, Dubuque for the Northwest, and Mendota for the West. Let agents handle the fruit on arrival, and no growers ship fruit to other localities in the district.

Resolved, That the permanent Committee on Transportation be instructed to secure rates and prompt transportation on their freight-trains with all lines of road connecting with the fruit-trains on the Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and all lines radiating from Chicago.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to make an effort to secure a reduction in this class of freights from the various express companies, with a view to reaching points not attainable by freight on account of distance.

Resolved, That, with a view to avoiding the distribution of worthless fruit, this Committee recommend the eradicating from every orchard of the Hale's early peach.

Resolved, That the one-third-bushel box is considered best for railroad transportation, and the one-fourth-bushel basket for water transportation.

The President had hoped that the Committee would make

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING TRANSPORTATION

which would bring out expressions to show the railroad companies how the Association looked upon the matter; if they expected reforms, they must indicate them.

Mr. Richardson moved that the President be requested to ask the railroad and express companies, in the name of the Association, to give better terms, and to more promptly deliver the fruit.

The President made

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS;

nothing could be done without money.

On motion, it was decided to designate one person at every fruit depot in the Northwest to solicit the fruit-growers in the vicinity to join the Association.

The Finance Committee submitted a supplemental report, saying that, so far as they could ascertain, the expenses of the Association had all been paid, and that it owed Jeriah Bonham $29.75; and that the Secretary reported $174 in the treasury, subject to Mr. Bonham's bill, and the balance due on the $5 certificates issued by Bonham.

The Secretary reported that forty-seven certificates had been issued; if $8 were refunded to the owners and Bonham's bill paid, there would be $4 left. [A voice—"Bully! We are not bankrupt yet."]

The Convention then adjourned for one year.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Cold Reception—High Taxes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Early this morning a colored woman was discovered by passers-by near the corner of First and Madison streets, lying on the pavement, with a new-born babe by her side. She says she applied at the residence of a doctor near by for assistance about 1 o'clock this morning, to whom she stated her condition. He refused to admit her, and she started for police headquarters, but, before reaching them, she gave birth to the child. When found, her clothes were frozen fast to her. She was taken up and cared for, and it is said that both she and the child will survive. She was unmarried.

As an evidence of our city finances, the rate of taxation for the fiscal year for city purposes has been fixed at $4.06 on the $100 valuation, and, for the years 1175-6, the taxpayers will be called upon for $326,714.34.

IOWA FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 6.—The annual settlement between the State Auditor and Treasurer was made yesterday. The Treasurer's account showed the following condition of finances:

TREASURER, DR.

General revenue fund	$127,500.67	
Insane fund	19,809.42	
	$147,310.09	
Less warrants redeemed	147,288.51	
		$ 21.58
Agricultural College bond		12,562.13
Coupon fund	$11,347.85	
Less coupons redeemed	3,888.50	
		$ 7,459.35
Swamp-land fund		8,402.07
School fund		766.67
Temporary school fund		734.73
		$29,946.53

CONTRA.

Fractional currency	$ 2.03
Currency	11,774.00
Bonds	12,200.00
Allen, Stephens & Co. (coupons)	6,523.50
	$29,946.53

WARRANTS REDEEMED, 1874.

State warrants redeemed for quarter ending March 1, 1874	$ 259,483.45
Interest paid	20.04
Warrants redeemed for quarter ending May 30, 1874	347,631.64
Interest paid	10.65
Warrants redeemed for quarter ending Sept. 5, 1874	305,226.23
Warrants redeemed for quarter ending Jan. 2, 1875	147,064.90
Interest paid	223.61
Total	$1,059,660.52

General revenue on hand Jan. 1, 1875, $21.58.

The Governor yesterday approved the bond of the State Treasurer. The securities on the bond under the new law qualifies to the extent of $770,000, not liable to debt nor execution. The bond is for $300,000.

The appointments of John C. Parish as Deputy State Auditor, and F. A Warner as Deputy Secretary of State, were aproved by the Governor.

The State begins the year with $21.25 of the general revenue fund.

By actual count there wa $11,223.03 in cash in the State Treasury yesterday.

NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Charles T. Goodwin & Sons, cracker-merchants, 226 Front street, failed to-day. Liabilities estimated at $100,000.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; good location, convenient to cars. Terms reasonable.

331 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. References required.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Single rooms, $5.50.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms with board. References exchanged.

1500 INDIANA-AV.—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board.

Hotels.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 189 JACKson-st., near Halsted—Furnish accommodations as good as are to be found at a well-regulated hotel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and bath-room, with hot and cold water on each floor. Has been in operation over six years, furnishing a comfortable and happy home for many hundred lady boarders, both permanent and transient. An entire success from the opening. The building throughout heated by steam and lighted by gas. Ladies from the country, on business, will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, $1 regular board, by the week, $3 to $3.75.

Miscellaneous.

FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN FIND ROOMS and board in a pleasant location, convenient to business, at $6 per week, fire included. Address F 65, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; terms must be reasonable. Please address in full H 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO COUPLE AND YOUTH WOULD like one large unfurnished room, except carpet, and two smaller rooms furnished, on West Side, with full board for three and partial board for two. Terms must not exceed $110 per month. Address G 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG married lady, husband absent most of the time. Terms not to exceed $7 per week. Address C 48, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—TWO FARMS, CLEAR ($6,500), NEAR a growing town in Missouri, for equity in a good house and lot in Chicago. M. G. TOWNSEND, 177 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A 3-STORY STONE front and basement house of 15 rooms, with modern improvements, gas-fixtures, and furnace; is located on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; will sell my equity at a bargain for cash, or exchange for unincumbered house worth $9,000; incumbrance as above is due two years from May at 9 per cent. Also a good corner lot at C. R. Car-Shops for new or nearly new furniture. Address J 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES CHOICE IOWA lands for farm or city property. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH FOR lady's cloak, silk dress, or other dry goods. Address E 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM OR GOOD PROPerty in or near Chicago, clear or with small incumbrance, a fine tract of West residence property, two blocks, near Ashland-av. and Tyler-st.; can be traded in part or entire, subject to incumbrances most loans. ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE LIST OF PROPERTY IN our office to trade. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CUSTOM FLOURING MILL, water-power, for stock of goods or real estate. Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—IMPROVED INSIDE PROPERTY, NOT too heavily incumbered in exchange for well-located Kentucky lands free from incumbrance, to any reasonable extent. Apply to BAKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WILLARD A. SMITH, ROOM 13, American Express Building.
No. 1596 Indiana-av.
No. 1355 Prairie-av.
No. 1349 Prairie-av.
No. 1335 Indiana-av.
No. 1101 Michigan-av.
No. 836 West Monroe-st.
No. 356 South Park-av.
No. 229 Portland-av.
No. 155 South Jefferson-st.
No. 113 South Park-av.
No. 71 North Sheldon-st.
No. 49 Hamilton-av.
Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st.
Also unimproved property on Wabash and Prairie-avs.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern and Campbell-avs., Polk, Taylor, Holbrook, and Twelfth-sts., all between Western and Campbell-avs. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND BASEMENT, lot 30 feet front, 304 Park-av., near Robey-st.; fully $2,000 less than it is worth. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL A CORNER OF 300 feet on Indiana-av., opposite the music-stand of the great South Park, low enough to make it a good investment for some one who has a little money to invest, and which will pay him better than 2 per cent a month for the next two years. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IF SOLD this week, a fine 3-story and basement, press-brick house and brick barn, east front on Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Terms very easy. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER MARKET AND ONTARIO-sts., 75x100; want an offer. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE NICEST properties on West Indiana-st; lot, cottage, and barn; cottage is almost new, has 7 large rooms, water, and everything in good order; must be sold this week; cheap and easy terms. Inquire at the owner's place, 176 West Randolph-st., in store.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE—OWING TO THE DEATH of Mr. Timothy S. Fitch, who owned and controlled a large amount of the property placed in our hands to be sold at auction this month, the sale is indefinitely postponed. WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR AUSTIN; 40 ACRES near Brighton; both very cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PINE LANDS—I OFFER a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of Oconto, Wis., and Marquette County, Mich., comprising in all about 12,000 acres. The timber now standing thereon has been estimated at over 150,000,000 feet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MACDONALD, Trustee of Dodge & Co., 9 Nassau-st., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CALLS FOR SEVERAL brick dwellings, desirably located, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. E. H. CASTLE & SON, Methodist Church Block, Room 3.

WANTED—A LOT AT KENWOOD OR HYDE Park, from 75 to 100 feet frontage and 200 to 300 feet in depth, for immediate improvement. Address, stating price and location, H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARMING LANDS—CASH PAID FOR lands in Iowa and Northwest Missouri. J. R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, 356 SOUTH Park-av.; house has all the modern improvements. WILLARD A. SMITH, Room 13, 76 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, corner East Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front and other rooms, with or without fire. Terms reasonable. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED complete, for light housekeeping for two; also, a suite of two rooms for the same, cheap. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WARMED AND with use of bath, at 254 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 1160 STATE-ST., 6 rooms. Apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman and wife, and single rooms with fire and gas, in a new brick house, 18 South Green-st., between Washington and Randolph.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 170 EAST WASHington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 186 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Halsted; will rent with or without fixtures. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 389 DIVISION-ST.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. Inquire at 15 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE NEAR THE Chamber of Commerce for about $25 per month. Also, wanted, office furniture. Address F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 OR 14 ROOMS furnished, or nearly so; east of State and north of Twenty-third-st. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS furnished suitable for light housekeeping. No children. Address D 34, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS at 10 a. m.
Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are certain.

AT 175 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. IS THE BEST place in the city to buy new and second-hand buggies, top and open; new buggies to exchange for old ones; sleighs very cheap. ROBERT SHAW, manufacturer.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FAST, FINE-looking 5-year-old horse; is fit for any business; price $100. Also a handsome cutter and bells for $35; and a 7-year-old pony and fine set of harness for $50, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—1,300-POUND SOUND BAY HORSE (mate is dead) for $95; double harness, good as new, cost $45. One stylish sound business horse, harness and buggy, together, $165; will sell separate. Call on teamster in rear of 223 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES; also, horse-covers and blankets, overcoats, jackets, dress-coats, and blouses, woolen shirts and drawers, hats, rubber ponches and blankets, and various other goods, too numerous to mention, cheap for cash. Apply at 195 and 197 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HORSE, TOP-BUGgy, and harness, property of a gentleman who has no further use for them; one nice young business mare; one cheap mare. Can be seen at Boston Stables, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 RIG, HORSES, HARNESS, and carriage, for real estate and small cash payment. Address M & R, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FAST FRENCH-Canadian pacing ponies, just from Canada. Inquire for the Frenchman, at 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—HEAVY WORK-TEAM AND wagon; will pay cash. Call on F. J. BOLENDER, Room 6 M. E. Church Block.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL ICE; GOOD PAY and steady work. LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY, 838 State-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL ICE. CALL AT 786 Indiana-av. J. P. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO M. T. AMES & CO., delivery yard, 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BROWN PONY MAY BE FOUND AT CORNER Halsted and Fifty-third-sts. by proving property and paying expenses for three days. A. SOELDNER.

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN Halsted-st. and the river, silver hunting-case watch, gold hinges; $10 reward if returned to meat-market No. 193 Fulton-st.

LOST—FROM 83 LOOMIS-ST., BROWN AND WHITE setter dog. Liberal reward for his return. No questions asked. D. J. SMALL.

LOST—A NAVY-BLUE CASHMERE OVERSKIRT, on State-st. car, last Sunday night. Any one returning the same to 1178 Wabash-av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A DARK-BROWN POCKET-BOOK CONtaining a cameo ring and a note for $125. Payment is stopped. Finder will please return to 311 West Randolph-st., and receive reward.

LOST—JAN. 4, ONE SORREL HORSE, ONE HIND foot white, white star on forehead, tail switched; open three-spring buggy, body painted black, running red. Any information may be sent to GEO. HEINZMAN, Police Headquarters.

LOST—MONDAY—IF THE PERSON WHO PICKED up a purse containing a small amount of money, on corner Randolph and State-sts. will be honest enough to return it to 684 State-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—CITY RECEIPT BOOK; $1 REWARD IF REturned to S. MYKRS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.

LOST—A LADY'S BROWN SEALSKIN POCKET-book. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 10 Sixteenth-st.

TAKEN UP—A RED COW. THE OWNER CAN have the same by paying cost. 80 Ruble-st. R. FLOOG.

$10 REWARD—LOST, SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN slut (very fat), Jan. 5, from 163 East Eighteenth-st. Return to 57 West Randolph-st., third floor, and receive above reward.

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND very elegant rosewood 7⅓ octave piano forte, with agraffe attachment, overstrung bass, French grand action, splendid case, four round corners, rich mouldings, serpentine plynth, carved legs and lyre; style, Louis XIV. Cost $800; for sale with stool and cover for $250. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

BEST AND CHEAPEST—THE NICHOLSON CABInet organ, price $50 and upward. Wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st.

THREE PIANOS AT A SACRIFICE. ONE UPright Steinway for $450, cost $900; one square Steinway for $300; one Knabe nearly new for $300. Address M 97, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION will teach German, French, English, or sew for board in a respectable family. References. 130 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS IN A family or school, to teach English, Spanish, and French, or as clerk or cashier. Would give four hours a day in exchange for board. Please call at present situation, 366 North State-st., to-day.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—CUTTERS—HIGHEST WAGES AND permanent job. Inquire at northwest corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st. RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO WORK IN planing-mill. Inquire at 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—30 BRICKLAYERS AND LABORERS on the corner of Winchester-av. and VanBuren-st. KELTON & WILLIAMS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 CANVASSERS TO SELL THE lightning coal or wood fire-kindler; the only sure kindler ever invented. Big wages for good men. Only costs 1 cent a fire in quantity. Inquire at 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL A NO. 1 PENMEN TO write letters; can take the work home; must be first-class. E 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES AND ATtend a boiler and heating apparatus; one that thoroughly understands the business. Apply, with good references, etc., to northwest corner of Peoria and Adams-sts. G. D.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER; will be offered an unusual chance to make money. Address CRAIG & MOSHER, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN, TO REPresent an Eastern house manufacturing printers' material. Address PRINTING, Tribune office.

WANTED—9 FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, PART salary and part commission, 3 Americans, 3 Germans, 3 Scandinavians, to sell goods to private families on weekly payments. Call at factory, 145 East Chicago-av., basement.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR A wholesale trunk and traveling-bag house; must thoroughly understand the business. Address M 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY AT 480 WABASH-AV. ALSO, A French laundress.

WANTED—MEN; OUTFITS $2 TO $20; PAYS largely; 100 agents; best articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A BOY TO ASSIST IN AN OFFICE. One that can write a legible hand. Address L 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR BALDEN'S GAS governors. Saves 40 per cent in gas bills. 120 East Madison-st., Room 8.

WANTED—MEN FOR A PLEASANT WINTER business. We can give each man a county and show a clear profit of $70 a week on a plan that will please any one that can raise $20 to $50; $1 sample sent by express to show the goods to men of genteel appearance and average tact. No peddlers wanted nor postal cards answered. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND canvasser, for a new and popular illustrated work. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman, with thorough knowledge of grocery and fish business. Address, with city reference, J 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 MEN TO CUT ICE 15 MILES SOUTH of this city. Wages, $1.25 per day. Apply to SWETT & CROUCH'S ice office, 167 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1263½ Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at first house south of Fifty-fifth-st., on west side of Wentworth-av.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl for housework; small family; also a little girl for attending children; will have a good home. 167 Fremont-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL in a small family. Inquire at 131 Calumet-av.

WANTED—LARGE WAGES TO A CAPABLE GERman, Norwegian, or Swede girl, at 24 Oak-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and do second work. 112 South Park-av. References required.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small family, at 82 Park-av. None other need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Small family and good wages. 1194 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, with reference. Apply 1128 Michigan-av., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 48 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—AT 55 UNION PARK-PLACE A GOOD girl to take care of a baby and run a Singer sewing-machine on family sewing.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 463 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT THE City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at once at 336 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 71 Park-av. Call at side door.

WANTED—GIRL—SMALL FAMILY; SCOTCH OR English preferred. 213 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework, at 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls; those accustomed to work together preferred; Scotch or Scandinavian; must give references. Apply 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING, and ironing; German or Scandinavian. Call at No. 824 Indiana-av. on Thursday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO SECOND work and assist in care of children; references required. 500 North Dearborn-st., 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK FOR NINE AND wash and iron for two, at 78 South Sangamon-st. Call at the side-door.

WANTED—12 FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls for Ashley House, Bloomington, Ill. Call at Gault House at once. J. C. BINEY.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ALSO A SECOND girl, at the Kline House, 76 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two; German or Norwegian preferred. 239 West Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; will pay good wages; must give good reference; also one seamstress. 1167 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 55 UNION PARK-place, a competent person to assist with the care of twins and to sew; one that knows on the machine preferred.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FACTORY GIRLS TO run machine on fine sewed shoes, men's and ladies'. None but experienced factory hands need apply at factory, 255 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO LEARN THE ART OF retouching. Call at the art gallery, 96 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THEATRICAL LADIES TO DANCE IN ballet, and can-can, to travel. Apply to AMERICAN AMUSEMENT CO., 116 Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A. A. A SALOON FOR SALE. PRICE, $250; rent, $12.50 per month; will clear $1,500 within a year; a splendid chance. For particulars call at the saloon, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Monroe.

A RARE CHANCE—A MAN WITH $5,000 CAN SEcure a place in a manufacturing business paying 50 per cent on capital invested. References given and required. Address G 63, Tribune office.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS A HALF interest in a cash business, paying more than enough to support two families. 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD; PARTNERSHIPS negotiated. Grocery, drug, and other stores for sale and exchange. KIMBALL & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Block.

CENTRALLY-LOCATED LIVERY, SALE, AND boarding-stable for 60 horses, carriages, rooms, etc., for sale, well patronized, low rent; will be sold cheap on account of sickness of owner. Call on E. G. STILES, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

COAL-YARD FIXTURES ALL COMPLETE—OFfice, screens, scales, barns, sheds, all for sale for $300 cash. No traders need apply. Yard on Van Buren-st. Call at 20 Blue Island-av.

GROCERY AND SALOON, CONER LARRABEE and Centre-sts., for sale. Grocery extra.

HALF INTEREST OF A COMMISSION HOUSE doing a business of $100,000 a year for sale; price, $3,000. Address M 2, Tribune office.

I WISH TO TRADE FOR WHOLE OR PART INterest in some mercantile, manufacturing, or speculative business. $2,000 to $10,000. C 30, Tribune office.

MODERATE CAPITAL WANTED TO MANUFACture and sell staple article (no patent). Used by everybody. Profits large. JOHN RANDOLPH, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ADAMS' STREET AND station indicator for sale. This invention has been in successful operation for six months, and can be seen in Car 143, State-st. line. Call on or address L. V. ADAMS, 169 Madison-st., care F. Dodd.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-ROOM WORTH $1,800, for sale at $800; doing good business. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 121 Randolph-st., Room 55.

RARE CHANCE—THE MARKET, STOCK, AND fixtures at 179 West Madison-st., now doing a good cash business, for sale, or would sell a half-interest. Only those having money need apply.

STOCK AND LEASE OF THE BEST LOCATED livery and boarding-stable on the South Side for sale; stock small and new. Address G 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH SOME KNOWLedge of the commission business with $20,000 to $30,000 capital; profits $30,000 a year. Principals only address K 76, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY in the United States to sell the United States Lightning Kindler, for coal or wood; only costs one cent a fire in quantity, warranted every time. Big inducements to agents. Address United States Lightning Kindler Co., 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NEW AND FINE furs. A splendid four-stripe mink muff, with boa, worth $60, price $35; a handsome $45 mink set for $25; an elegant $80 seal-skin set, $35; a mink muff and collar, $10; French seal, lynx, or marten muff and boa, $10; French ermine children's muff and boa, $3 to $5; handsome seal sacques, only $35. Warranted new and perfect. Private residence 545 Michigan-av., north Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S COCKROACH EXTERminator; warranted in every case. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF STAPLE HARDware from several bankrupt concerns. Great bargains offered. A. W. WHEELER, 24 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES FOR A FIRST-CLASS restaurant for sale cheap; or will exchange. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF several years' experience as bookkeeper. B 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EMployed daytime as bookkeeper would like to keep a set of books evenings, or do any kind of writing. Refers to present employer. Address L 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ARchitectural draughtsman; can give good reference of architects in the city. Address A 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYERS—A YOUNG lawyer, who is a short-hand writer, desires permanent employment as clerk in a law office. Best city and country references furnished. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A LAW student. To be employed from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., for a very small compensation. Address D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ENglishmen to work in stores, or willing to do chores around the house, ages 21 and 19. Address 1772 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant clerk or porter in hotel or store; can take care of horses; good references. Address G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SURVEYOR IN AN insurance company by a gentleman thoroughly competent. Address C 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls for general housework or cooking, in a private family. Please call at 437 North Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a private family. Best of city references. Inquire at 1258 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or second work. 141 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Swedish girls, one to do kitchen work and the other second work, in a private family. References if required. Call at 248 Townsend-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family or private boarding-house. Address for two days, L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 599 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in private family to do second work and wait on table. Best of references. Call or address A, 254 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Reference if required. Inquire at 545 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to cook, wash, and iron, or to do second work. Call or address 423 East Erie-st., near the lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, to do general housework or first-class cooking. Address G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COMpetent German girl to do general housework; good references. Apply at 221 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, to work by the day in family. Price reduced to $1.50 per day. Address F 40, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS COPYist, either to do writing at home or in office; can write different styles of hand, and is expert at figures. Please call, or address for two days, M B G, 863 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady as clerk or cashier in an office or house of business; first-class testimonials. Address E A C, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES MERCANTILE Insurance stock at 75 cents on the dollar. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 336 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON CHIcago real estate. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle.

MONEY TO LOAN—$4,000 OR $5,000 FOR 3 YEARS at 9 per cent on Chicago real estate; larger sums at the lowest rate. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE. Good commercial and secured paper wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

MONEY TO LOAN TO GOOD PARTIES ON DEsirable Chicago property on favorable terms. J. JOHNSTON, 80 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000, AND $2,500 on improved real estate. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 9, 134 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN ONE OR TWO SUMS ON IMproved inside property for three or five years, at 10 per cent. Money on hand. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT 9 PER CENT PER ANNUM on Chicago real estate. WALTER BUTLER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR ONE YEAR, ON CITY property. C. C. KOHLSAAT, 28 Major Block.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD bonds in exchange for timber and mineral land in Michigan. Address, with price, Box 496, Peoria, Ill.

$500 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS AT 10 PER cent on improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$700 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. JOHN W. MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS AT 10 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR NINETY days on approved security. W. S. ELLIS, 133 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE for three or five years, at current rates. J. HENRY KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON good real-estate security, for one year or longer. Bring your abstract along. SAMUEL STRAUS, attorney-at-law, Room 10, 164 Clark-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, improved or unimproved, or will buy a prime mortgage. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit; purchase money mortgages wanted. W. M. WILLNER, Room 1, 128 LaSalle-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, for from 5 to 10 years. Address H 89, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO PURCHASE SHORT-TIME commercial and mortgage paper; can make a few loans on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

AN ELEGANT SEAL SACQUE, MADE UP IN THE most fashionable manner, for sale; price, only $65. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

AT BELZ'S AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNAment, No. 961 West Madison-st., the following play this evening: Ben Lindly and John Wolf, George Warner and Johnson.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? YOU can try a "Sure Cure" free at Dr. C. R. SYKES' office, 169 East Madison-st. Book by mail, 10 cents.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHRISTIAN & BING is dissolved from Jan. 1, 1875, by mutual consent.

WANTED—TO BUY BUSINESS FOR $1,000 CASH. B 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK OF SALEABLE FANCY dry-goods, furs, etc., cheap. Address C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., delivery yard, 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

$10 WILL BUY A BRAND-NEW AND HANDsome French seal, lynx, or marten muff and boa, or a mink muff and collar; also, a few lots children's furs $2 to $5. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY THAT OWNS A saw-mill, capacity to saw 25 to 30 m per day, 2,000 acres good timber, steam-mill, new, prime order, wants partner with $10,000 to manufacture. E. H. CASTLE & SON, Methodist Church Block, Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 TO go to Virginia City, Nev., to engage in the most profitable business in the world. For particulars address F. F. FRANCIS, P. O.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN an absolutely safe business, that is sure of $10,000 to $15,000 profit per annum. Address D 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $5,000 cash, in a large manufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent; machinery and engine all new; a large wholesale trade, already established; no competition. Address, for twenty days, A H R, Excelsior Mills, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL.

MISSING HEIRS—INFORMATION WANTED OF Deborah Leeds and Mary Jane (usually called Jennie) Leeds, children of George Leeds and his deceased wife, Bridget Garity Leeds, who formerly lived in Boston. The Leeds family removed West about ten years ago, soon after the death of Mrs. Leeds, and are supposed to be now residing in Chicago or vicinity; said children are heirs to valuable estate now ready for them in California. Address FRANK J. FRENCH, attorney-at-law, 658 California-st., San Francisco.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF POSITION DEsires the acquaintance of a lady of refinement. Address SOCIETY, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JO WERTHEIM—CALL AT COMmercial Hotel. Mrs. L. WERTHEIM.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDSOME walnut and plush parlor suite, 7 pieces, cost $125; price $60. A superior marble top dressing bureau, $37; a marble top washstand to match, $11. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AND HOUSEHOLD goods, cook and heating stoves, store-shelving, fixtures, and a variety of goods and merchandise, both new and second-hand, at private sale at low prices, this week, at the Auction House 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

STOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING goods on easy monthly payments. R. W. LOWELL & CO., 780 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FROM 100 TO 300 acres of pine, cedar, and tamarack timber on the stump, 6 miles from South Chicago. Call at 11 [illegible] Clark-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, by mail.....$13.00	Sunday..........$3.00
Tri-Weekly........ 6.50	Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Le Petit Faust."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lost in London."

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "The Double Wedding" and "Good for Nothing." Evening, "Peep O' Day."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Miss Clara Morris. "Camille."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Speed the Plow."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. The installation of officers elect will occur this evening. Members and visiting brethren cordially invited. J. C. HOWELL, W. M.
E. St. John, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE MEAN ALL WE SAY.—Full set best gum teeth, $8. Satisfaction or money refunded. Filling, first-class warranted, at half the usual rates. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Wants, To Rents, Boarding and Lodging, Lost and Found, Horses and Carriages, Agents Wanted, etc., etc.

SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Ocean Steamships, Railroad Time-Table, Medical Cards, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 7, 1875.

Mr. WAITE, Republican Senator from Cook, did arrive in Springfield in time. His constituents will be relieved by the news; and the correspondents who have hinted at some mysterious and dishonorable understanding between him and HESING will doubtless make the proper corrections and apologies.

Eight jurors were secured yesterday for the trial of Mr. TILTON's suit against Mr. BEECHER. A woman who had forced her way into the court was put out, the general opinion being that she would neither be edified nor amused by the testimony likely to be given. The prerogatives of the sex, as defined by the "advanced thought of the age," were never more ruthlessly trampled under foot than in this instance.

It will be seen, by a reference to our telegraphic columns, that the Republicans of Madison and Dane Counties, Wis., know what is the matter with the party, and are determined to apply the corrective. They evidently regard it as simply a question as to whether the party shall go down or one man be required to "step down and out." They wisely demand the latter. From all we can learn, the sentiment of the Republicans of Dane County is that of the Republicans of the entire State.

There is good reason to believe that the dispatch which appeared in this paper last Saturday morning, and which pretended to give information of an Indian raid on the Town of Vinita, Kan., was a gross perversion of the facts. It came to us from what we supposed was a reliable source, and was printed in good faith. THE TRIBUNE has seldom occasion to apologize for the publication of false or sensational news; and when it is compelled to do so, as in this case, it expects the consideration and forbearance of its readers.

The Senate Finance bill will be the special order in the House to-day. Two amendments will be offered and voted on. These amendments, if adopted, will strike out those portions of the bill which provide for silver resumption; and, further, require the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the greenbacks which may be retired. No one would welcome the passage of a bill with this provision in it more heartily than THE TRIBUNE. But we very much fear that the only result of attempting so much will be to undo the very little which the Senate has accomplished. Any speculations as to the fate of the bill are now, of course, worthless. There is not a man in Washington, we venture to say, who knows what the outcome will be.

In the organization of the Democratic party of this State last fall, Mr. H. B. ("Buffalo") MILLER, County Treasurer, was placed on the State Central Committee as one of the Cook County members. Mr. MILLER had been a prominent Republican for many years, but acted with the "People's Party" when it was organized on an anti-Prohibition and anti-Sabbatarian basis. But Mr. MILLER never contemplated going into the Democratic party, and not long since he resigned as a member of the State Central Committee. This is the reason his name is not appended to the bombastic slush which that body of old Bourbons issued in Springfield yesterday. As between the Republican party and the hard-shell, last-ditch, Ku-Klux Democracy, Mr. MILLER never hesitated one moment. He regards the question which brought the "People's Party" into existence in Chicago as definitely settled for all time, and he now returns to the fold where he properly belongs. He believes, and so do we, that the great majority of the German voters, like himself, will refuse to be led into the Democratic party by Mr. HESING; for, like himself, they never agreed nor intended to go there. Mr. MILLER's prompt and hearty declaration against the mischievous effort to transfer the "People's Party" voters over to the Democrats will be the means of inducing many of his German-American fellow-citizens to return to their old political allegiance. If there were an election to-day, three-fourths of the Germans of Cook County would vote the Republican ticket.

The Chicago produce markets were tame yesterday, except provisions. Mess pork was moderately active, and 7 1-2@10c per brl higher, closing dull at $18.80 cash, and $19.05 @19.07 1-2 seller February. Lard was in fair demand, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.22 1-2 cash, and $13.40 for February. Meats were less active and firm at 6 5-8@6 3-4c for shoulders, 9 5-8c for short ribs, and 10c for short clear. Dressed hogs were dull and lower, at $7.70@8.10 per 100 lbs. Highwines were more active, and 1c lower, at 94c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, with little change in prices, closing at 89 3-8c cash, and 90 1-4c seller February. Corn was dull and steady, closing weak at 65c cash, and 71 3-8c seller May. Oats were quiet and 1-4c lower, closing at 52 1-2c cash, and 52 3-4c for February. Rye was dull and unsettled, at 95@96 1-2c. Barley was quiet and 1-2c higher, closing at $1.23 cash and $1.24 1-2 seller February. Hogs were active and steady, at $6.25@7.40. Cattle were quiet and easy. Sheep active and firm.

The Pacific Mail scandal has lately been dwarfed by the Louisiana scandal, but it is still very good-sized, and will some time, no doubt, occupy a place in history far more considerable than will be given to any of the events that have recently transpired. The developments yesterday were probably as interesting as any that have yet been made. The witness IRWIN was presented at the bar of the House for contempt. He was asked to give the names of the persons whom he employed to procure the subsidy, and also to state the largest amount paid to any one agent. He absolutely refused to answer the first question, but the second he met bravely and well. He said the largest amount paid to any one person was $275,000. This answer, the Associated Press reports, made a great sensation in the House. We should think it might. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is just the sum which has been traced to the Democratic Congressman from Brooklyn, Mr. J. G. SCHUMAKER. IRWIN was held in contempt for refusing to answer the first question, and was sent to the common jail of the District.

Gen. SHERIDAN's recommendation as to the course Congress and the President should pursue in the treatment of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, meets with no encouragement anywhere. "There is no probability," says an Associated Press dispatch, "that the President will issue such a proclamation as Gen. SHERIDAN desires;" and Congress seems to be just as little inclined to pass the laws he asks for. The General's reasons for advising a declaration of martial law are far more obnoxious to the people of New Orleans and Southerners generally than the advice itself. They can suffer with patience, if not with equanimity, the prospect of military rule; but to be stigmatized as "banditti" and "assassins" is too much for their endurance. Public sentiment in New Orleans, as well among Republicans as among Democrats, strongly condemns the dispatch. The feeling at the North, too, so far as it is expressed, is in the same direction. Judge HOAR said yesterday in Congress that the advice was bad. So we think. Gen. SHERIDAN has made a mistake. He has been hasty and injudicious: (1) In recommending a line of action in advance of the report which the Select Commitees of Congress will make; (2) in basing his own opinions almost entirely upon hearsay, some of which is not of the most trustworthy kind. It will be observed, for instance, that he recommends the inclusion of Vicksburg in his satrapcy. How can he know that Vicksburg deserves such treatment, when the Congressional Committee, now sitting there, has not learned so much? But, when all this has been said, we must add that Gen. SHERIDAN is, so far as anybody has discovered, thoroughly honest. Nothing worse can be imputed to him than indiscretion and bad judgment.

THE LOUISIANA CASE IN CONGRESS.

The debate in Congress on Tuesday on the Louisiana case was marked by a bitterness that partook largely of the intense feeling prevailing at New Orleans. This debate shows where this whole Louisiana controversy is leading the country, and exhibits the criminal folly of Congress in not acting upon the President's repeated and urgent appeal for a legislative settlement of it. The Democrats in Congress confined themselves to a blank denunciation of "military interference." In no case did they venture to approve or justify WILTZ's revolutionary conduct; they exploded their wrath upon the President and Gen. SHERIDAN for military interference. On the Republican side there was a general approval of the suppression of WILTZ's revolutionary and usurping proceedings, and, as the actual military interference was confined to that act, there was no occasion to justify anything beyond. The attempt to confound what was actually done with SHERIDAN's recommendation of a Congressional declaration of outlawry, and the placing of three States under martial law, was a failure. That recommendation of the General was a hasty one,—made in the very centre of the intense excitement, and upon the uncertain sources of information which can be consulted at such times. It is likely that he has been misinformed, and that, surrounded by those who take counsel from their wishes or their fears, he has received an exaggerated view of the dangers and of the necessities of the case. At all events, his recommendations have not been approved by Congress nor by the President, and are not now in issue.

The question has now been brought directly before Congress, and that body cannot afford to jeopardize the peace of the country by any further postponement of a final settlement of the whole question. There seems to be a necessity at this time for some measure such as was proposed by Senator CARPENTER two years ago, and that is the setting aside of the fraudulent elections of 1872, claimed by both factions, and the holding of a new election throughout for Governor and State officers, and for Legislature; this election to be held under the supervision of such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the act of Congress. A free, fair election, with the returns canvassed and the result declared by a disinterested and independent officer, would give such a result as would be accepted by the whole country as final, and would of necessity remove every pretext for disaffection on both sides in Louisiana. The country is tired of this Louisiana civil war. The majority of the people there have the same right to rule as have the majority elsewhere, and when the State is in civil war, when there are two State Governments each claiming to be the duly elected one, and when each, with great show of truth, charges the other with fraud, intimidation and, corruption, there is no solution of the difficulty so reasonable and so appropriate as to have a new election, free of the control of either faction, and free of all suspicion of fraud, and let the people of the State, who alone ought to decide, choose their own officers. Had this been done in 1873, immediately after the shameful proceedings of December, 1872, there would have been peace in Louisiana.

The only way to provide a speedy and effectual settlement of this Louisiana question seems to us to be by holding a new election, under the official supervision of men in no wise connected with the present difficulties, who will secure an honest and free expression of the public will. We are glad to learn by the dispatches to-day that this opinion is shared both by President GRANT and by the Republican leaders in Congress. Mr. HALE, of Maine, actually introduced in the House yesterday a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill providing for a new election; and it is said that the President will soon send to Congress a special message in which he will urgently advise the passage of such a bill, or the adoption of measures to sustain him in the recognition and protection of the KELLOGG Government. By the result of an election held under the supervision of Congress all parties will abide. If, however, Congress shall in 1875, as it did in 1873, adjourn without closing up this miserable and disgraceful civil war, it will leave to the country a legacy of strife, discontent, and bloodshed, which will extend to other States. The country demands peace, and has a right to insist that Congress shall provide for that peace in some legitimate manner consistent with the principles of free government.

DISSOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The pending negotiations between Mr. HESING and the Democracy, in pursuance of which the former covenants to hand over the German vote of this city to the latter, are not meeting with that degree of success which was expected on both sides. The Germans went into the People's Party movement with the understanding that it was to be an organization made up of the best elements of the two old parties, and they were ready to work with it, not only to protect themselves against illiberal sumptuous legislation and defend their natural rights, but also to stamp out the corruptions of the old parties, and place honest men in office. Now, however, when they have no alternative presented them except to join the Republican or the Democratic party, they will choose the former. Mr. HESING may deliver himself and a little clique of office-seekers who fancy they can win in the next election under the Democratic banner and get some of the spoils, but he cannot deliver the masses of the German people to the Democracy. They have nothing in common with the Bourbons, and, now that they see the German-Irish union used for Democratic purposes, the unnatural alliance will fall in pieces like a rope of sand. As will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, Mr. H. B. MILLER, the County Treasurer, one of the old Republican war-horses, who went into this movement in good faith, and who has done as great work for it, has abandoned it at the very first showing of the cloven foot of the Democracy, and returned to the ranks of the Republicans. He is one item in the trade which Mr. HESING will fail to deliver, and his defection will be the signal for thousands of others to follow him and return to their own camp, prepared once more to fight their old enemy under the old flag. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which, as will be remembered, was for a long time the afternoon German organ of the People's Party, is doing as great work in exposing the bold scheme of HESING and LIEB to Democratize the Germans. We make the following extract from one of its recent issues, which clearly indicates the drift of German sentiment:

> Now that the leaders of the People's Party have publicly hoisted the Democratic banner, they may draw the Anglo-American Democrats into their ranks, but they never can induce the majority of the German-American Liberals and Republicans to become Democrats.
>
> What the Liberal German-Americans desired was the foundation of a new party, embracing the best elements of the two old parties, with which they were ready and resolved to work, but they are as little disposed as CARL SCHURZ to rush over, bag and baggage, into the camp of the Democracy. Some office-hungry politicians may do it, but very few of the German-American Liberals will follow them.
>
> What we have said of the Liberals applies with still stronger force to the German Republicans, who were obliged to unite with the Irish for the overthrowing of coercive Sunday laws, but, since the recent scandalous developments in the Council and County Board, are not disposed to continue in the "unholy alliance."
>
> Mr. HESING and his associates may as well save the expense of the christening. While they may give their corrupt People's Party a new name, they cannot turn this political changeling into a healthy child.

AN OLD FALLACY ABOUT AN OLD JOB.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, the Democratic organ of Minnesota, is rehashing the worn-out arguments for subsidy legislation with an industry which suggests the suspicion that its owners own also a lot of paper stamped "Northern Pacific." Its latest effort is this:

> The indebtedness of the country is fabulous, but our danger does not lie so much in its extent as upon our want of ability to pay. Our statesmen must see to it that our mineral and agricultural wealth is placed within the reach of the thousands of willing but now idle hands,—that they may develop it,—and thus no only increase our ability to pay, but enable us to produce more than we consume, and thus give us the means, at an early day, of resuming specie payments, and placing the Government upon a par with its peers in credit and respect. How can this better be done than by providing cheap and easy access to the untold millions of dormant wealth in our Western Territories by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad?

This is a novel view of the duties of statesmen. It suggests the picture of the body of Western Congressmen lugging pieces of ore and boxes of dirt to the East in order to put these sources of mineral and agricultural wealth "within the reach of the thousands of hands" which want to work. Seriously, however, this argument amounts to saying that we ought to pledge our credit as a nation, spout it in the shape of bonds, and raise $120,000,000 to be sunk in constructing a useless railroad. We are asked to withdraw this enormous sum from productive industry, where it is now invested, and consume it unproductively in laying miles of track through uninhabited wildernesses, for the snow to fall on and a semi-occasional train to crawl over. This would be to invite bankruptcy. A commercial crisis is caused by the destruction of capital. The panic of 1873 was the fruit of the destruction of capital in the construction of useless railroads, and this very Northern Pacific was one of the causes of it. The country is still suffering from its effects, and now we are gravely asked to clear the way for another crash by sinking a good part of the capital we have left in other useless railroads. It will do us no good to have the arid and frost-bitten plains through which the Northern Pacific has been surveyed peopled with a scanty fringe of settlements. Our population is already so much dispersed that it costs more than half the value of the crop to convey it to market. The few spears of grain which might come to maturity under the harsh skies of our northern frontier, if they were more than sufficient to feed the neighboring hamlets, could not be carried to a market. Already the farmers in the farther zone of cultivation find it difficult to sell their crops for enough to cover the combined cost of production and transportation. What could farmers a thousand miles farther to the west hope to do? The existence of mineral wealth in paying quantities in this belt of far distant country is problematical. If it does exist there, capital—and therefore labor—can be used to far better advantage in developing the mines of the central belt than in first building a road to the northern deposits and then digging them out during the few months of each year in which the climate would permit mining. The sum of the whole matter is this: The great need of this country at present is to accumulate again the capital lost and sunk up to 1873 in unproductive speculation. The Northern Pacific job proposes to destroy $120,000,000 of the capital we have left, and interest for forty years on this sum. Those who are urging this scheme of spoliation on Congress are those who expect to have the handling of the money; they are jobbers and speculators, contractors and stock-gamblers, and the whole venal tribe who live by plunder and the division of subsidy spoils.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

> According to the St. Louis *Democrat*, the growth and prosperity of St. Louis during the last year has thrown Chicago into the shade. While the latter has during that period erected 757 buildings, costing $5,760,000, the former has erected 1,996 buildings, costing $10,269,000. Meanwhile, Chicago shows an aggregate Clearing-House business of only $1,101,347,918, and an increase of only $54,000,000,—about 5 per cent over last year,—while St. Louis shows an aggregate Clearing-House business of $1,215,937,857, an increase over last year of $113,000,000, or over 10 per cent. Chicago must do better than that, or her boasted supremacy will soon be lost, and her glory departed forever.—*Buffalo Express.*

This item contains two errors of great magnitude. The first is in supposing that only 757 buildings were erected in Chicago in 1874. This was the number of brick and stone buildings. Between 3,000 and 4,000 wooden buildings were constructed outside of the former fire limits previous to the extension of the limits in August last to embrace the whole city. The whole number of buildings erected in Chicago during the year was about 4,350. Will the *Express* have the fairness to state the explanation here given?

In regard to the comparison of Clearing-House business, we have repeatedly explained the deceptive manner in which the clearings of the St. Louis banks are reported; but we will give the explanation once more for the benefit of the *Express*. As is well known to bankers, the clearings of the banks for any given day or year are the sum of the checks presented through the Clearing-House by its members against each other. During the day, each bank receives a number of checks from its customers, drawn against other banks. In the infancy of banking each institution sent its porter to each individual bank to demand payment of these checks. This tedious process is now replaced by the easy machinery of the Clearing-House. Each morning the banks send to the Clearing-House the checks of other banks received by them the previous day payable by other banks. Against these are set off all the checks payable by it presented by the other banks. If there is a balance, it is payable in money. It will be at once understood that the sheet of the Clearing-House for the day will have two sides,—on one, the checks presented *by* the banks; on the other, the checks presented *against* the banks. The two must be equal, for they are the sums of the same checks viewed alternately as debit and credit. The trick of the St. Louis Clearing-House is simply that they return the sum of the *two columns as clearings*. They count each check twice; once when charged to the credit of the bank that sends it to the Clearing-House; again when charged to the debit of the bank by which it is payable. By this simple device the clearings are made to appear *double their real value*. The Chicago Clearing-House returns as clearings only the sum of the checks brought in by its members against the other banks. It does not add in the same checks when they reappear on the other side of the account charged against the banks by which payable. If Chicago clearings were estimated as the St. Louis clearings are calculated, they would amount, for last year, to $2,202,695,836; considerably overtopping the $1,215,934,857 of the doubled St. Louis clearings. If the St. Louis clearings were properly returned like those of Chicago's, the comparison for last year would be:

Chicago	$1,101,347,918
St. Louis	607,967,428
Difference in favor of Chicago	$ 493,380,490

St. Louis is the only city in the country, and we believe the only one of its size in the world, where the clearings are dished up in this duplicate and misleading style. It is an attempt to obtain by figuring a commercial position that its business does not entitle it to. It is a familiar saying that figures never lie; it is only to plain that figures sometimes do.

AMERICAN RAILWAY-BONDS ABROAD.

The *Anglo-American Times* of London accepts the explanation which THE TRIBUNE made as to the character of the American railway schemes which swindled foreign capitalists, but it is still inclined to think that some greater measures of precaution should be established to protect foreign capitalists in the future. We think so too. But this is a thing which capitalists must provide for themselves. Every railroad enterprise which deceived foreign capitalists wrought much greater have among our own people. In fact, the deceptions practiced in this country were of a more aggravated character than those practiced abroad. The speculators invaded the States, and even organized raids upon the General Government. Having obtained the guarantee of the National Government in some cases, national grants of lands in others, and municipal and State subsidies, they have been played upon the patriotism of the citizens and, upon false pledges, secured subscriptions to worthless stock. Following these proceedings they have then constructed their railroads on the Credit-Mobilier system, under which the railroads are made to represent a cost of twice, thrice, or quadruple their actual value. To the Wall street and Lombard street capitalists they have held out inducements which of themselves ought to have forewarned their victims. When first-mortgage bonds are offered at 50, or 60, or 70 cents on the dollar, there is *prima facie* evidence of a contemplated swindle somewhere. No honest and prosperous financial venture can afford to borrow money at 30 or 40 per cent discount in addition to a large interest. The greed of the New York, London, and Frankfort capitalists is, to some extent, accountable for their misfortunes.

An effort at self-protection has already been started in Europe under the name of the Council of Foreign Bondholders. We do not know what system that Council proposes, but we should not think it difficult to establish bureaus of correspondence everywhere they require information. In some cases they may find it advisable to send special emissaries, as the German capitalists did in the matter of the Northern Pacific Railway, whose report may be of as much value in our own country as abroad. It is in the interest of American railways and all other enterprises in this country that foreign capital invested with us be protected. But, while our laws are not so severe as those of European countries, we know that they have not been successful in prohibiting financial swindles among themselves; they can scarcely expect that we shall protect them from frauds originated here, but really carried out where the money is raised. We sincerely hope that the Council of Foreign Bondholders will become a permanent and influential institution. It has a wide field of usefulness before it. Its investigations may not only protect foreign capital from swindles, but will do much toward the promotion of meritorious enterprises in this country which would otherwise suffer abroad on account of past deceptions.

THE ERIE CANAL.

We print elsewhere that portion of Gov. TILDEN's message which is devoted to the theme of the New York canals. It is marked by a conservative wisdom which in parts degenerates into conservatism alone. Mr. TILDEN says that the Erie Canal is a trust which the State must maintain with care. He discourages any attempt to enlarge it in such a way that lake craft could voyage in it, because the change would be too radical. It is adapted for boats of different shape and far less size. The two styles of craft cannot use the same body of water. Mr. TILDEN wishes to have the present arrangements of the canal maintained and perfected. One important reform has already been begun. At the opening of navigation next year, there will be double locks throughout the whole length. This will nearly double the capacity to make lockages. The carrying capacity of the canal will then be three or four times the largest tonnage (2,917,094 tons) yet transported. There is no need, then, the Governor argues, to further increase the capacity, except to clean it out to its full depth of 7 feet, which in many places do not now exceed 6 feet. The thing to do is to reduce the cost of carriage, or, in other words, to quicken transportation. Changes in the locks will not do this. Boats spend over 95 per cent, he says, of their voyage-time on the water-way and less than 5 per cent of it in the locks. Means must be found to increase the speed on the water-way. To do this, a clear 7 feet of water must be obtained. The canal is choked with sediment and washings, which should be dredged out. If this is done, steam canal-boats can be run with ease at 3 miles an hour, against 1 1-2 miles, which is the speed of horse-towed boats, and thus, according to official estimates, the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to New York can be cut down from 8 to 4 cents, or one-half the present expense.

The point in the message which will provoke most criticism in the West is the declaration that it would probably be unwise to reduce the Erie tolls, because the revenue they yield is needed to make improvements. This is dubious doctrine. A reduction in the tolls would probably swell the volume of business so greatly that the net income of the canal would be greater than ever. Moreover, if the present revenue has hitherto maintained, besides the Erie, a dozen useless lateral ditches, and if no sweeping improvements are now to be made, why does New York need to squeeze as many ducats out of its "trust" hereafter as it has heretofore? The West, which pays the tolls, would like to know.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEWGAG.

The Democrats of Illinois have a sort of brass band which they trot out at long intervals, and which is called the "State Central Committee." The row at New Orleans has furnished the occasion for an announcement by this band that it would give a vocal and instrumental entertainment at Springfield, and astound the Grangers, the Farmers, and the Independents by proclaiming the griefs of the Democratic revolutionists. We do not know who wrote the call for this meeting, but it is characteristic of the Democratic party, which has been for years calling upon the people to "sound the tocsin," and informing them that "Danger is abroad in the land," and warningly appealing to them to "Awake! arise, or be forever fallen." The people of Illinois have heard this stuff so often that it ceases even to amuse. There is on record a long line of proclamations by Democratic Governors, warning the United States to march no Federal soldier upon the "sacred soil of a sovereign State." The Democracy appealed then to the people to "rise up in their majesty" and put down the usurpers. The history of the last fourteen years has been a succession of Democratic protests against the "usurpations of the Federal Government," and of Democratic appeals to the indignation of the "outraged sovereign States." We remember that a few years ago, when GRANT was before Vicksburg, and JEFF DAVIS was warning the Union army away from before Richmond, the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois called a mass-convention of the people at Springfield to protest against the "military usurpations" of the United States Government, and this Convention demanded the immediate cessation of the War, which was reducing the people of twelve sovereign States to "slavery."

Now the Democrats of Illinois have a special object in view. Their leaders are at Springfield trying to negotiate a union of all the various factions of the opposition within the Democratic party, and this row at New Orleans was used as a mere pretext for making a little cheap political capital on which to trade in securing the organization of the Legislature to the Democrats. That is all it means. The presumption is that the signers of the call did not at any time suppose it possible to hold much of an indignation meeting in Springfield; if they did think so, they were not long in discovering their blunder. No meeting was held. The project was abandoned before it had fairly taken shape. Early yesterday morning the Democratic leaders about the State-House announced that they would not be able to spare time from the caucuses even to vindicate the blessed rights of the people of Louisiana, concerning which, only the night previous, they were in such a fume and fury. We do not know how there could be a more complete confession of the partisan character and purposes of the call than was made by the postponement of its avowed designs for the sake of completing caucus arrangements.

Had the Republicans of the Legislature yesterday by force placed CULLOM in the Speaker's chair, then declared a dozen Republican claimants for seats in the Legislature in place of as many men really elected by the Democrats, and with this mob thus constituted undertaken to run the Legislature of Illinois, this very Democratic State Central Committee would have been howling for Federal troops to clear out the usurpers, and restore the control of the Legislature to the men certified by the Secretary of State to have been duly elected. In this very case at New Orleans, the military were *first* invited into the Legislative Hall by the Democrats, under the pretense that they were afraid of the police! When the Democrats had forced WILTZ, by a confessedly revolutionary proceeding, into the Speaker's chair, refusing to permit a vote to be taken, and then declared five Democrats who had no certificates of election to be members, and then by this mob undertook with knives and revolvers to compel the Republicans to remain in the hall and assent to the proceedings, the Governor did what Gov. BEVERIDGE in like circumstances should do at Springfield,—ordered the removal from the hall of all persons not having certificates of election, leaving the 106 members duly elected to decide all matters for themselves free of dictation by the mob or the usurpers. Had these revolutionists in Louisiana been Republicans, then the Democracy from Maine to California would have insisted upon Gen. EMORY interposing the "Federal bayonets" to restore the Legislative Hall to the exclusive custody of the lawful members. The State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Illinois has simply repeated its exploit of making itself ridiculous.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS' JAMBOREE.

The Democracy, elated by the results of the November election and dazed by the unusual sight of Democratic Governors and Congressmen stepping into power, have expressed their feelings in a grand jamboree, which took the form of a recent reception at the Manhattan Club, New York, to the Governor-elect of that State and the Mayor-elect of New York City. For some years past the dinners of the Democracy have been mainly made up of funeral-baked meats or a mournful feast at some cross-roads' tavern, where the annual routine discomfiture of the party was alluded to in terms of condolence and regret, and the menu was confined to sparse but strong eating and drinking. Upon this occasion, however, the Democracy reveled in salads and fillets, and grew roystering over Roederer and Monopole, and ate and drank with appetites inordinately sharpened by their long years of waiting. AUGUST BELMONT, banker and bugler, who has summoned the Democratic hosts so many times to glory or the grave, principally to the latter locality, presided with the suave grace and oily gammon of Mr. PICKWICK, literally crammed himself with the glories of the Democratic victory, and, touching himself off, fizzed in a brief blaze of brilliancy. The gathering of guests, which included all the Democratic notabilities except Mr. TWEED, who sent regrets, among them Senators, Representatives, Governors, Mayors, editors, political small fry and riff-raff, followed the example of the Chairman, and touched themselves off, resulting in quite a shower off Democratic pyrotechnics and display of fizz and splutter. The Democratic victory was rolled under their tongues like a sweet morsel. Mr. BELMONT took a bird's-eye view of the Cabinet Ministers, foreign Ministers, Postmasters, etc., which would have to be appointed in 1876. Mayor WICKHAM plumed himself upon the Democratic victory. Gov. BEDLE, of New Jersey, made some allusions to the Democratic victory, and announced his intention to go upward and onward in the line of destiny. Gov. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, boasted himself over the great and glorious victory, and stood ready to bring the country back to the old landmarks of State Sovereignty. Ex-Gov. HOFFMAN made some allusions to the overwhelming and brilliant victory won by the old Democracy. Gov. PARKER inquired, "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" Congressman TARBOX eulogized the oriflamme of Democracy, made some allusions to its shibboleth, and announced his determination to make the temple of the Democracy so pure that immortal spirits could dwell in it. Adjectives were flung about as thickly as wine-corks. And thus the war-horses kept up their prancing until a late hour. The Democratic victory was the inspiration of the evening, and under this inspiration all the old Bourbon war-cries were shrieked, the trumpets were blown, the banners were cleaned and shaken out to the breeze, the roosters crowed, war-whoops were sounded, the Bourbon phalanxes were marshaled and put through their paces. Rarely has the American Eagle looked down upon such an extraordinary scene of political hilarity or the Star-Spangled Banner waved over a more jubilant assortment of bibulous, maudlin patriots.

It did not occur to any of the elated orators, however, to mention the fact that this victory was not altogether a Democratic victory, and that but for the help of tens of thousands of Republicans there would have been no victory. It did not occur to them that 500,000 Republican votes showered into the Democratic ballot-boxes and elected Democrats, and that these votes were not cast by men who intended to permanently act with that party, but who voted to defeat certain bad men in their own party, and to chastise the leaders for certain things they had done or neglected to do. It did not occur to these Bourbons, in making jocular allusions to the defeat of BUTLER, that but for the Republicans BUTLER would not have been defeated at all. Their victory seems to have so dazzled them that they were unable to read the logic of the November elections. They were too short-sighted to see beyond the current record of events,—too excited over an ideal victory to appreciate the fact that in November the Republican party, which had saved the country, applied the heroic remedy to save itself from the dissolution which was sure to result sooner or later from the effects of corruption. The time is not far off when the emptiness of the Democratic victory will be made apparent to the most short-sighted of the Manhattan Club patriots.

The following is the expression of Democratic authority on the subject of re-electing SCHURZ to the United States Senate from Missouri. The extract is from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Bourbon organ of Ohio:

> The New York *Evening Post*, under the head of "The Missouri TOUCHSTONE," says:
>
> The Senatorial election, which will occur within a few weeks in Missouri, is assuming national significance. Briefly, the manner in which the Democratic majority in the Legislature of that State deal with Senator SCHURZ as a candidate for re-election will go far to attract or repel the half a million or more voters whose entire detachment from the Republican party, if not their positive affiliation with the Democrats, is necessary to a Democratic success in 1876.
>
> This is all bosh. Senator SCHURZ, of Missouri, it is true, reluctantly supported the ticket of GREELEY and BROWN in 1872. But in 1874, going back upon his action, he voted and worked againt the Democratic ticket, and for the Administration organization in his State. Being beaten, we should like to know what claims he has upon the Democratic party? But there is another and more conclusive reason why SCHURZ should not be returned. He is in favor of the hard-money-currency-contraction plan, which is opposed to the best interests of the people of Missouri. If he were a Democrat advancing that doctrine he could not and would not be returned; therefore his rejection argues nothing against the Liberal-Republican party of the West, which also opposes him upon a fundamental principle.

Now this is a formal notice that the Democratic party does not want CARL SCHURZ, nor any man of his way of thinking. We have no doubt that Mr. SCHURZ will cheerfully accept this notice; indeed, we doubt whether he has ever regarded himself as a member of the Democratic party. But the *Enquirer's* words have still more significance. They are likewise a notice to all men who admire Mr. SCHURZ's statesmanship, and who sympathize with his hard-money views, that they are not wanted in the Democratic ranks. This excludes the half million Republican voters referred to by the New York *Evening Post*, who made up the Democratic majorities of last fall. We have no doubt the *Enquirer* is entirely sincere in its expressions, and that it honestly represents the average Democratic sentiment. Will the Republicans who acted with the Democratic party last fall under misapprehension please take notice?

THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

A gentleman living in Elberfeldt, a manufacturing town on the Rhine, near Cologne, devised, twenty years ago, a plan for the relief of the poor of that municipality which differs from most measures of relief in that it has prevented, instead of promoting, pauperism. Usually the appetite for charity grows with what it feeds upon. New York City found this lamentably true, last winter, when the tremendous efforts made there to relieve the intense suffering among the persons thrown out of work by the panic of 1873 resulted in a tremendous increase of would-be recipients of relief. Professional beggars, lured by the promise of free shelter and free food, flocked into the city. The charitable organizations were swamped. A slight investigation, undertaken in the spring, showed that some paupers were drawing supplies from half-a-dozen different charities, and that organized deception had attained alarming proportions. The Relief and Aid Society of this city has found the same evil prevalent here. We have been informed by a gentleman in position to know whereof he speaks that a moderately large circle of feminine Chicagoans support themselves by washing during the summer and stop their work as soon as the Relief and Aid Society begins its work in the fall. Prof. and Mrs. FAWCETT declare, in their volume of collected essays published in 1872, that the famous Poor-Law of ELIZABETH laid the foundations of the pauperism now so frightfully prevalent in England, and that the present English system of relieving the poor is one of the great obstacles to any permanent improvement in their condition. The food which women lavish upon the strolling beggars who come to their doors, and the pennies which men and women drop into the hands of street mendicants, are usually worse than wasted. They are the tuition-fees for the education of children as paupers. Begging is a profitable business. The only stock in trade required consists of rags, groans, an expression of misery, and, usually, a few lies. During the last few months a small girl, about 10 years old, has displayed on State street a placard announcing that she was the widowed mother of four children, and has received apparently abundant donations on the strength of this impossible maternity. The sham was palpable, but the great majority of the thoughtless givers never stopped to read the painted lie. They saw she was a beggar, and gave what they could or what they chose to keep her a beggar forever. By the census of 1870, Illinois paid over $550,000 a year for the support of 6,054 paupers. This is, of course, only a fraction of the real cost and the real number. There are more than 6,000 paupers in Chicago alone. Private charity far exceeds public, but no statistics of it can be got. There is evidently great need of reform, and this is what the Elberfeldt-scheme promises us.

In 1853 Elberfeldt had a population of 50,364, and 4,223 paupers. Every twelfth person lived wholly by charity. The city was then divided into eighteen districts and an Overseer of the Poor appointed in each. Each district was subdivided into fourteen sections and each section was put under the charge of a visitor,—a man,—who had to visit the paupers in it once a fortnight. The whole system is under control of nine Poor Commissioners, who serve for three years. No salaries are paid Commissioners, overseers, or visitors. Every fortnight the visitors in each district meet, report to the overseer, compare notes, and receive the money they are to expend during the next two weeks. The overseers in turn report to the Commissioners. The fruits of this careful inspection have been great. In a number of cases, deception has been detected. In many cases, persons in comfortable circumstances, who had dexterously shifted the support of their destitute parents or children upon the town, have been compelled to resume their rightful burdens. The visitors have aided many paupers to support themselves by wise advice and proffers of work. The following table shows that the proportion of paupers has decreased, in twenty years, from one in twelve to one in eighty:

Year.	Population.	Paupers relieved.
1853	50,364	4,2[illegible]
1855	51,269	2,[illegible]
1860	54,002	1,[illegible]
1865	66,686	1,2[illegible]
1873 (about)	78,000	[illegible]

The great increase in the cost of living in Germany has interfered with the reduction of expense, reckoned simply in money, in the care of the poor. Nevertheless, this cost is now only $18,000, against $35,000 in 1853. Such results entitle the plan to be called remarkable. It is a simple one. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society has partly, but only partly, adopted it. Success in Elberfeldt should insure a thorough trial of it in Chicago.

In regard to the new Architect appointed to take the place of MULLETT, the New York *World* (Dem.) speaks thus handsomely of the new appointee, from which we judge he is a great improvement on his predecessor:

> The appointment of Mr. POTTER to succeed Mr. MULLETT is a very much better appointment than we had any right to expect from the way these things are usually managed. In the first place, Mr. POTTER, conspicuously unlike his predecessor at the time of his appointment, is an architect by education as well as by profession. In the next place he is a man of high character out of his profession as well as in it, and he is put by the name he bears, and the reputation which attaches to it, under bonds for good behavior which we may be pardoned for thinking quite as effective as any pecuniary penalties can be. As to Mr. POTTER's artistic ability, it would be untrue to say that he has shown proof of genius, or that he stands in the first rank of our architects. It is quite within the truth to say that he belongs to the better class in the broad division of hopeful and hopeless which their work obliges us to make among our architects. He belongs as distinctly to the former class as did Mr. MULLETT to the latter. And it is to be remembered in favor of Mr. POTTER that he is a young a man as not yet to have reached or shown the maturity of his powers. We hold it to be also of excellent augury that he is distinctly a "Gothic architect," and partakes the intellectual movement which for the last thirty or forty years has carried with it all the most brilliant and sensitive minds in his profession in every country except possibly in France, and in which alone is there hope of a new life for architecture. His townsmen have not had the chance of seeing any of his most recent or most ambitious work. The library at Princeton, however, and the interior of a church, we believe, at Brookline, Mass., erected from his designs, have been illustrated in Messrs. OSGOODS' excellent New York and Boston "sketch-books" of architecture.

> Will THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE kindly rise and explain how it was that "the North furnished a majority of the men and two-thirds of the money that brought Texas into the Union." We only want the figures, you know. That is all.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The "how it was" is thusly: The North, containing a large majority of the population of the Union, furnished a majority of the soldiers who conquered Mexico; and the North also paid at least two-thirds of the National taxes, because they constituted more than two-[thirds] of the free population of the United S[tates]. The slaves consumed few or no imported g[oods] and consequently paid no Federal taxes.

> It is not our purpose to revive the old Democ[ratic] Whig quarrel over the Texas question. But [THE] CHICAGO TRIBUNE makes a statement which [needs] vindication. Our impression has been that [Texas] came into the Union *before* the Mexican War.—[Lou]*isville Courier-Journal.*

Did Mexico acknowledge it until after [the] war? The "annexation" caused the war, [and] Texas was not ceded to the United States [by] Mexico until she was first beaten and conque[red,] thrown prostrate and choked until she "[cried] in" and "hollered enough."

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE takes the whole area of T[exas] to combat our land exhibit, and with that make[s] an overplus of 16,000,000 acres to the South. W[e] [des]ire to call THE TRIBUNE's attention respectful[ly to] New Mexico.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Well, what do you want to know abou[t] Half of New Mexico, more or less, has [been] ceded to TOM SCOTT's Southern railway, [and] still the *Courier-Journal* is not happy.

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that TOM SCOTT [has] the same land-grant that the Northern Pacific [has]. Well, TOM SCOTT proposes to refund the land, [and] asks the Government to indorse the bonds of [the] Texas Pacific, giving very ample security. [Why] should THE TRIBUNE object to that?—*Louisville Cou[ri]er-Journal.*

Because the land would be of little or no v[alue] to the Government, while the indorseme[nt of] the bonds would inflict a lose on it of $150,[000,]000. That is why THE TRIBUNE objects.

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE favors a subsidy of $60,[000,]000 to the Toledo & Council Bluffs Railroad, and [is] opposed to subsidies.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE TRIBUNE is not only "opposed to su[bsi]dies," but to such falsehoods as contained i[n the] above item, as the *Times* never saw a co[lumn of] THE TRIBUNE favoring any such subsidy sch[eme].

PERSONAL.

The Agassiz fund collected in Iowa amoun[ts to] $71.15.

Bijou Heron has been supporting her mot[her]. Good child.

Forty Kentuckians rode two days to kill a [fox] worth 60 cents.

Alphonso of Spain wants to outlaw his [ex-]mamma's debts.

The man who could not express his feel[ings] sent them by mail.

Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher, come into [the] Court.—*Boston Post.*

The Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, of Kin[gs]ton, Ontario, is in the city.

Sam Sharpley, the well-known negro minst[rel,] died at Providence, R. I., Friday night.

The Boston *Transcript* finds that "[a long] wait" is not complained of at the theatres.

Olive Logan has been making herself disagr[eea]ble again by——but why repeat the old, [old] story?

An Australian paper has found an excellent [ad]vertising medium for overcoats in Elijah Tishbite.

It begins to be a question whether the [St.] Louis *Globe* could be published, but for the [city] directory.

John Oxenford's last farce is called "[illegible] Its 6d." No wonder all the managers are clam[or]ing for it.

Boucicault is going to publish a paper. [It] should be named the *Pirate*, and be made u[p of] stolen news.

"Another new theatre in Chicago!" say[s a] dozing Baltimorean. "What kind of a tow[n is] that, anyway?"

The other day, when Col. Mosby was invi[ted] to lecture, he bristled up and replied: "Do [you] suppose I'm a fool."

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because they constituted more than two-thirds of the free population of the United States. The slaves consumed few or no imported goods, and consequently paid no Federal taxes.

It is not our purpose to revive the old Democratic-Whig quarrel over the Texas question. But THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE makes a statement which needs vindication. Our impression has been that Texas came into the Union *before* the Mexican War.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Did Mexico acknowledge it until after the war? The "annexation" caused the war, and Texas was not ceded to the United States by Mexico until she was first beaten and conquered, thrown prostrate and choked until she "gave in" and "hollered enough."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE takes the whole area of Texas to combat our land exhibit, and with that makes out an overplus of 16,000,000 acres to the South. We desire to call THE TRIBUNE's attention respectfully to New Mexico.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Well, what do you want to know about it? Half of New Mexico, more or less, has been ceded to TOM SCOTT's Southern railway, and still the *Courier-Journal* is not happy.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that TOM SCOTT got the same land-grant that the Northern Pacific got. Well, TOM SCOTT proposes to refund the land, and asks the Government to indorse the bonds of the Texas Pacific, giving very ample security. Why should THE TRIBUNE object to that?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Because the land would be of little or no value to the Government, while the indorsement of the bonds would inflict a loss on it of $150,000,000. That is why THE TRIBUNE objects.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE favors a subsidy of $60,000,000 to the Toledo & Council Bluffs Railroad, and yet it is opposed to subsidies.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE TRIBUNE is not only "opposed to subsidies," but to such falsehoods as contained in the above item, as the *Times* never saw a copy of THE TRIBUNE favoring any such subsidy scheme.

PERSONAL.

The Agassiz fund collected in Iowa amounts to $71.15.

Bijou Heron has been supporting her mother. Good child.

Forty Kentuckians rode two days to kill a fox worth 60 cents.

Alphonso of Spain wants to outlaw his dear mamma's debts.

The man who could not express his feelings sent them by mail.

Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher, come into the Court.—*Boston Post.*

The Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, Ontario, is in the city.

Sam Sharpley, the well-known negro minstrel, died at Providence, R. I., Friday night.

The Boston *Transcript* finds that "shor wait" is not complained of at the theatres.

Olive Logan has been making herself disagreeable again by——but why repeat the old, old story?

An Australian paper has found an excellent advertising medium for overcoats in Elijah the Tishbite.

It begins to be a question whether the St. Louis *Globe* could be published, but for the city directory.

John Oxenford's last farce is called "£456 11s 6d." No wonder all the managers are clamoring for it.

Boucicault is going to publish a paper. It should be named the *Pirate*, and be made up of stolen news.

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Mrs. William S. Johnson, of Chicago and Lake Forest, lies at the point of death at Willard's Hotel, Washington, from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, predicts that within eighty-four days President MacMahon will give way to the young Napoleon, and France will again be ruled by an Emperor.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* puts obituaries under the caption "Spice of Life." This is not quite as bad as the Western paper which announced the marriage of two highly respectable citizens under the head of "Crime."

Mr. C. E. Gorham, Assistant General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, will make, hereafter, his headquarters in this city. His office will be in Kingsbury Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets.

It is announced in the *Court Circular* that "The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have left Buckingham Palace, their late residence, in London." It would have been far more extraordinary if they had taken it down to Ashford with them, wouldn't it?—*Judy.*

One of our ignorant rich men, many years ago, refused to contribute in aid of the observatory at Cambridge because the astronomers there would be discovering more stars, when there was no use for half the stars already known.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

George Alfred Townsend has again gone to New York, where he will report the Tilton-Beecher trial for the *Herald*. Mr. Townsend contemplates locating at New York, where the field for his journalistic labors is wider and more promising, as well as more lucrative.

These sweet singers are the most querulous creatures. Nilsson refused to sing German for fear of cracking her jaws; then she declined to sing in "Hamlet" in Paris because it was not a representative French piece; and, as for "Faust," it belonged to somebody else. Other operas are probably beneath her.

"I hate," said a French priest, "to confess an Irishman, for there are four questions I always have to ask before I can get at the sins: "Are you married or single?" "Yes, sir." "Are you *married* or single?" "No, sir." "Are you married or *single?*" "Yes, sir." "*Are* you a married man?" "No, sir."

The Catholic papers of England are writing epitaphs on Gladstone. Here is one:

Here lie the political remains of William Ewart Gladstone, once member of the University of Oxford. He began his life as an ardent Tory, and wrote "Church and State." He ended by disestablishing the Irish Church as Liberal Premier, in endeavoring to cut down the upas-tree of higher education in Ireland. He met with an accident, and "the Vatican decrees" killed him. Hinc Ille lacrymæ. "Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

A Glasgow man went out to find his wife, met a drunken woman in the street, whose condition tallied with that of his partner, and took her home. When he sobered up next morning she was dead, but he was not a widower. His own true love sobered up at the station-house, and he hasn't said anything to her about the accident. By the way—was there not a great religious awakening in Glasgow recently?

Mr. Spurgeon, while walking over Clapham Common the other day, met a man wheeling a truck, on which was the smallest possible brown paper parcel, and thinking this was rather an odd thing he ventured to speak to him regarding it. The man replied: "I've been walking about all this blessed day, and I've not seen a single man looking as if he'd give me a pint of beer until I saw you."

Little Lena Harold, a child-actress, has died, and, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* will probably need a hint for an obituary poem, we here give it gratis:

> Our readers must have seen a
> Little girl named Lena
> Harold, who was scarcely 10 years old.
> The pride of the theayter,
> Had she lived a little later
> She'd be worth her little weight in gold,
> Every pound of it; but she's gone to heaven.

M. de Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, has made a display of an amount of enterprise seldom, if ever before, seen in the Paris press, though in the case of American or English papers it would not be worth the naming. He has sent one of his best leader-writers to India to attend the trial of Nana Sahib. What is more, he has not—so far as we have seen—named it in his paper,—a singular exception to the usual puffery of the *Figaro*.

An Indianapolis man having lost $300 of his employer's money (his employer being a railroad company) at the game of faro, his wife made the proprietor of the bank hand over that amount at the muzzle of a pistol, and thereby accomplished three important ends: She restored confidence in her husband, got a clerkship with him, and got herself talked about. Feminine intuition, cheek, or whatever you like to call it, is a great possession.

Emotional insanity having been discovered as an excuse for murder, the legal fraternity have discovered another mental disorder to palliate perjury. It is called aphasia, or an inability to express ideas in their own word-clothing. A French woman was acquitted of perjury by calling her physician a cow, and a slop-bowl, and her attorney a hair-brush. No one would have accused her of aphasia had she applied these terms to certain members of the Chicago medical and legal professions.

A lady in the Treasury Department reported to Gen. Spinner that she wanted to marry Mr. Smith in the department, to which the old watch-dog consented. Presently came another young lady who wanted to "marry Mr. Smith." She was an old young lady, and wanted another Smith, but Spinner did not see it. He sent for the first Smith, and ordered him marry the old young lady or be discharged for bigamy. Next day the two Smiths married the two young ladies, and Spinner discharged them all four to make sure that he had no bigamists in his office.

Judge Griswold, of the Superior Court in Cleveland, has decided against a colored man named Benjamin Gardner, who brought suit against Ellsler of the Academy of Music for not allowing him in the dress-circle, arguing that "citizenship does not give a man the right to go into Mr. Groesbeck's parlor or Mr. Ellsler's theatre," constitutional amendments being political, not social. Very well. But when Bartley Campbell turned an Irishman out of the dress-circle at Hooley's, on the suspicion that he had negro blood in his veins, and let the colored invader remain, where is your Constitution, and where your boasted equality?

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—D. C. Gilman, San Francisco; J. H. McCall, Rochester; C. C. Woodworth, Rochester; H. A. Spears, Denver; J. P. Flynn, Lake Superior; L. N. Curtis, New York; A. G. Thompson, Boston; M. Byrne, LaSalle; H. Warren, Boston; A. S. Doran, St. Louis; George C. Taylor, New York; W. P. Rooney, Manchester, England; Edwin Hoole, Cincinnati; Charles Ridgely, Springfield.... *Grand Pacific*—Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; A. F. Pendleton, New York; George H. French, Davenport; John G. Scott, St. Louis; R. C. McClowry, St. Louis; G. W. A. Taylor, New York; Warren Colburn, Toledo; H. Price, Iowa.... *Sherman House*—R. G. Eccles, New York; Allen Barrett, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Vilas, Manitowoc; E. C. Warner, Clinton; G. L. Layton, Green Bay; J. W. Day, Peoria; C. C. Claflin, Indianapolis; Charles E. Gorham, Fort Wayne; E. A. Clarke, Fort Wayne; E. F. Singer, Lemont.... *Tremont House*—P. H. Smyth, Burlington; L. A. Chase, New York; C. S. Maguire, Cincinnati; V. H. Artell, Laporte; W. S. Humphrey, Fort Wayne; J. P. Mansfield, Cleveland; E. W. McClelland, Covington; C. D. Close, Iowa City; A. A. Griffith, Oak Park; G. W. Ford, Rockford; M. C. Johnson, Nebraska.

THE WISCONSIN GRANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—The proceedings of the State Grange to-day were unimportant. A large number of resolutions on transportation, railroads, labor and capital, agricultural machinery, and a variety of subjects of interest to the industrial classes, particularly farmers, were offered and referred to committees for consideration. A recess was taken to this afternoon, after listening to a long address by J. H. Osborn, Railroad Commissioner; subject: "Is the Granger a Mudsill?"—devoted largely to protesting against the encroachments of capital and monopolies on the producing classes.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Miserable Fate of the Illinois Democrats.

They Come Within Sight of the Promised Land.

But Are Not Permitted to Taste Its Sweet Things.

The Bourbons Refuse to Coalesce with the "Reformers."

Hesing's Great Despondency---Poor Haines and Lieb!

The Coalition Can Get No Further than a Temporary Organization.

Notes from the Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota Legislatures.

Sharon Nominated for Senator by the Nevada People.

ILLINOIS.

MUCH SHIVERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock m., Waite, Republican, of Cook, having arrived, and every member, except Lee, Democrat, of the Peoria District, being in his seat. All wore an air of nervous apprehension. The Republicans suspected a coalition of the Independents and Democrats, who, after respectively caucusing till midnight of the night previous, had disagreed because the Independents would agree to nothing save the election of a candidate (John C. Haines) to be named by them. But these two wings of the Opposition had been caucusing and conferring during the forenoon, and nobody, except themselves, knew what had been agreed on. The Democrats were unhappy because, on the evening previous, they had let their tempers rise at the resolute adherence of the Independents to their original demand of all or nothing, and, in a temper, had yielded to the Bourbons, and nominated that representative Bourbon, Casey, of Jefferson. In the morning, the Independents, having demanded all or nothing, and seeing the prospect that they

MIGHT GET NOTHING,

modified their demands, and ambiguously indicated that they might be content with considerably less than all, and a little more than nothing, but the Democracy now had Casey on their hands as the regular caucus candidate. They were further embarrassed by the Bourbonism on a rampage, because of the exacting demands of the Independents—the Bourbonism that learns nothing from defeat, and was standing up to be knocked over again after the usual style. The Independents also were in a sad frame of mind. They didn't know what to do, and there was not time for parley as to terms. The first movement, however, after Early, of Winnebago, President pro tem. at the last session, had called the Senate to order, and the Chaplain had finished the prayer, indicated the programme, and reassured the Republicans. Parish, of Saline, Independent, nominated A. A. Glenn, of Brown, for temporary Chairman, an office unknown to the Constitution. This disclosed that the Independents and Democrats had not come to terms. The Republicans remained quiet, while the viva voce vote of the Independents and Democrats elected their temporary Chairman. In a like manner, R. R. Townes, of Union, was elected temporary Secretary, and W. D. Ford temporary Sergeant. The roll-call followed, and the oath of office was administered to the twenty-six new Senators by Justice Walker, of the Supreme Court. Thereupon, from the Opposition side, came a motion to adjourn. Temporary Chairman Glenn hurriedly put the question viva voce, and, though the noes plainly preponderated, summarily declared the Senate adjourned. The motion was simply to adjourn, and the Senate stood adjourned without day, when half-a-dozen Senators, seeing the dilemma, sprang to their feet and moved to adjourned to an hour named. Haines, of Cook, moved to adjourn till 2 to-morrow, which would have given ample time to arrange for the coalition of the Independents and Democrats,—more time than the Democrats wanted, since before then the House might have organized by electing E. M. Haines, of Lake, Speaker. An amendment to adjourn till 2 to-day was lost. Kehoe moved an amendment to adjourn until 10 to-morrow—ayes, 20; noes, 29—the Republicans, who were ready, in view of the disorganization of the Opposition, to make a fight, voting "No" with the Independents, who wanted till 2 to arrange the coalition. Haines' motion to adjourn until to-morrow was then put—ayes, 24; noes, 26. Thereupon, Strong, Republican, moved to proceed to vote for a permanent President of the Senate. Kehoe moved to lay on the table.

AYES.

Archer, Arntzen, Brewer, Brown, Buehler, Burke, Casey, Glassford, Glenn, Gundlach, Haines, Harrold, Hodges, Hundley, Kehoe, Krome, Murphy, Parish, Plumb, Rainey, Robinson, Shutt, Smith, Thompson (Fayette), Ware, Warren—26.

NOES.

Canfield, Castle, Cusey, Dow, Early, Green, Henry, Hunt, Jacobs, Marshall, Mills, Moderwell, Morgan, Palmer, Robison, Sanford, Sheldon, Steele, Strong, Thompson (Cook), Upton, Waite, Whiting, Wilcox—24.

So the Independents and Democrats postponed the fight, and then carried an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow, gaining so much time in which to get Casey out of the way and come to terms.

IN THE HOUSE

the programme, having in part been arranged by the Independents and Democrats on the evening previous, everybody knew what to expect—namely, that E. M. Haines, of Lake, Independent, would be elected temporary Speaker, which was done, immediately after prayer, by acclamation, the Republicans not voting, and but one Democrat (Dr. Rogers, it is reported) voting "No." On taking the chair, Mr. Haines simply and briefly thanked the House for the honor. J. J. Crowley, of Cook, was then elected temporary Doorkeeper. Then Tom Merritt moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and invite his attendance to administer the oath to the members. This might have precipitated matters. Merritt, Democrat, desired that it should. The arrangement which, in the forenoon had been at least tacitly made, though it seems certain Senators Plumb, Glassford, and Gould, of the Independents, had not agreed to it, was, that in consideration of the vote of the House Democrats for E. M. Haines for Speaker, the Senate Independents should support Tom Casey, the Bourbon nominee, for President of the Senate. If that was not the agreement, Merritt and the Bourbons meant it should be, or that Haines should be defeated and the quasi-coalition destroyed. After the oath had been administered, the next thing in order, unless an adjournment was carried, would have been the election of a permanent Speaker. At the same time might be brought up in the Senate the vote for President, and the Independents would be put to the alternative either of getting nothing in either House or of electing Casey to get Haines, and the prospect was that, in such event, the quasi-coalition would be "busted" since Senators Harrold, Glassford, and Plumb would not, as was known, vote for Casey, and it was reported, would, if Casey was the candidate, vote for Early instead, and that in all probability their fellow-Independents would do the same. Armstrong perceived the peril, and moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, when Cummings cut the matter short with a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

THEN CAME THE TUG OF WAR

to get Casey off the track, and to pacify the refractory Bourbons, who, to all arguments and appeals, replied that a fair divide was their watchword. Throughout, Hesing toiled with Casey, and begged him to withdraw for the sake of principle. Tom reiterated, "Fair divide." Hesing begged that Casey sacrifice his personal aspirations for the sake of wresting the administration from the Republicans, and retrenchment, and reform. "Fair divide!" repeated Tom, with all the imperturbability of a veteran gamester holding five aces, besides several packs up his sleeve. After two hours' effort, Hesing gave up. Then the Democratic brethren tried it on Tom and the Bourbons, with like result.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE CAUCUS.

In the evening the Democratic House caucus met at the Leland, and shortly after, McCoy, of Whiteside, an Independent, entered, and stated that E. M. Haines had been nominated by the Independent House caucus for permanent Speaker. Tom Merritt appeared in opposition in a bitter speech, and quite a pretty rumpus ensued.

Presently Hesing was called for. He told the Democracy that 75,000 German voters were ready to join the coalition, provided they (the Democrats) meant reform. The way to show it was to accept the aid proffered by the Independents. What was the Democratic party? he asked, in derisive tones; what but an organization led by men who talked about the principles of Jackson and Jefferson, by leaders who had forgotten all those statesmen taught, and which had been defeated at every election for twenty years? "The Democratic party," he continued, in the same ironical vein—"Why, it could hardly elect a Constable now-a-days!" These fifty-nine members could do nothing; but, if they accepted the coalition offered, they could rule the State. He appealed to their patriotism to sink personal considerations—told them the question was of principle, not for office, and his words fell on ears that waited only to hear about the fair divide. Incidentally he remarked, for the benefit of the Jeffersonian Democrats, that, during the last ten years, the bones of Jefferson must have turned several times in their coffin at the conduct of the Democratic party. That finished the business. It fired the Bourbon heart; and when Armstrong had moved that the Independent nomination of Haines be concurred in, Merritt got the floor again, and denounced it. The Democracy had rights; they were not willing to give everything to the Independents; they wanted assurance of a fair divide; he didn't believe in this thing of indorsing "old Haines," without assurances of a fair divide; these they hadn't got, and he wouldn't vote for Haines till they had them. Fair divide was the burden of his speech, and it struck home. After that, Hise and Cummings begged the Democracy to vote for Haines, but their words were in vain, and when the vote was taken on Armstrong's motion to concur in the nomination of Haines, the vote stood 29 ayes to 12 nays, and Merritt announced that he and the rest of the twelve would never vote for Haines, and took up his hat and walked out.

HAINES WAS SENT FOR,

and, in a lengthy speech, promised he would give all that they asked, knowing that they would be generous in their demands. He didn't care to be Speaker,—didn't think he would be,—but, if elected, would be just and fair to them.

Merritt by this time had returned, and, taking the floor, raised the point that Haines' word was good enough, but that pledges must be had from other Independents. There was a vast deal of vain supplication on the part of such Democrats as Hise and Cummings, and Bourbon buncumb and cry for a fair divide. Some of the Egyptian Bourbons made speeches, the most telling of which was that of a rural member, who declared he'd be d——d if he'd take back his vote against the nomination of Haines. After this, the caucus adjourned, having demonstrated the utter impossibility of any such coalition as contemplated, and to all appearances having insured the election of both Cullom and Early, since even the suggestion of Hise, that the twenty-nine vote for Haines, leaving the dozen to elect Cullom if they dared, didn't frighten the dozen worth a cent.

HESING'S DESPONDENCY.

No man is more despondent at the result than Hesing, and none did half so much to bring it about, though it was inevitable. His plain talk about the Bourbons precipitated the explosion. Barney Caulfield, Lieb, the Independent Congressman-elect, and other great Democrats summoned here to aid in effecting the fusion, and who to do it indefinitely postponed their Louisiana outrage indignation-meeting announced for to-night, realize the hopelessness of any effort until the last Bourbon shall have been gathered to his fathers.

There is no occasion to send intelligence of the Republican caucus to-night. The result of that of the House Democrats evidently determines the whole question, though there will be further efforts at a coalition.

WISCONSIN.

A PROTEST AGAINST CARPENTER'S RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—A committee consisting of the Hon. B. E. Hutchinson, W. W. Field, Frank H. Firmin, the Rev. H. Stone Richardson, the Rev. D. W. Couch, and many other prominent citizens, to-day waited upon the Hon. George E. Bryant, State Senator elect, and presented him with a remonstrance, signed by over 1,000 of his Republican constituents, protesting against the re-election of the Hon. M. H. Carpenter, and urging him to support ex-Gov. Washburn. They conclude their protest by saying that they believe that the re-election of Mr. Carpenter will be fatal to the success of the Republican party in this State.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORGANIZATION.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 6.—The Senate organized at 11:30 this morning by choosing the officers nominated by the Republican caucus. The vote stood 18 Republicans and 13 Democrats, one Senator being absent. He is now here, and is a Democrat. The Senate adopted the Rules of Order of the last Senate, and the usual resolutions for stationery, minor officers, etc. James W. Hine, of Kent County, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The House met at 11:30, and elected John P. Hoyt, of Tuscola County, Speaker by 51 out of 98 votes, three members being absent. The Democratic vote was not concentrated on any one. D. L. Crossman, of Ingham County, was elected Clerk by 63 votes. H. R. Hulbert, of Kent County, was elected Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk by 58 votes. E. M. Fitch, of Allegan County, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by 65 votes. All are Republicans. The usual resolutions were adopted for assistance and rules of order.

A communication was received from Gov. Bagley announcing that he would read his message at 10:30 Thursday morning in joint session. No further business.

A large free reading-room has been established opposite the Capitol, where New York, Chicago, Detroit, and other Michigan papers will be on hand always.

CHANDLER TO HAVE A HARD TIME OF IT.

The Senatorial caucus has been postponed until Thursday evening, at the earliest. It is believed that the Chandler men have found that they cannot put Chandler through with a rush, and must canvass the Legislature more thoroughly. The crowd here is increasing continually, and the Lansing House is a perfect swarm of men. More are coming by the trains.

The anti-Chandler men now say positively that more than enough men are pledged to stay out of the Republican caucus to prevent Chandler's election by the Republicans. Last night they did not feel so confident as now. The room of J. Webster Childs, No. 75, Lansing House, is the headquarters of Chandler's opponents, and was crowded all the afternoon and evening. The Chandler men are striving with every nerve to win over some anti-Chandler men, but, so far, without success. No doubt A. B. Turner, Postmaster at Grand Rapids, will be removed. Kent County is very disappointed towards Chandler, and Turner is blamed for much of it. Briggs and Garfield, of Kent, are intensely bitter against Chandler, and deaf to every offer of political preferment. All possible efforts are being made by Chandler men, by promises of future offices, to break the anti-Chandler body, but to no avail. The latter are now attacking Chandler's friends, and hope to break them some. A caucus is designed by Chandler men, to be held to-morrow night, and the call is being circulated at the Lansing House to-night. Thus far many members refuse to sign it, either because opposed to Chandler, or because they think he cannot be nominated unanimously, and are unwilling to go into a caucus until matters are arranged in better shape. Politicians are here from every city in the State, and all will stay until the caucus is held or postponed over the week. Outside feeling is clearly that

CHANDLER HAS GROWN WEAKER

to-day, and, Democratic aid being looked for, it is generally thought that some danger exists in this direction. The Democratic managers denounce as traitors any ones voting for other than Democratic candidates. Many men from Washtenaw County, where Childs lives, are now here, and he has more moral support than before. If a chance comes of electing any other man than Chandler, he will now be strongly pushed. I think the caucus will be held to-morrow night, because a further postponement will clearly show Chandler's weakness and do more harm than it could do good by waiting. The House of Representatives, where the caucus will be held, will have the greatest crowd of politicians and lobbyists ever seen in Michigan.

CHANDLER MAKING THINGS LIVELY FOR HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Canvassing will go on at the Lansing House until towards morning. There is no falling off of the crowd now, and the house is jammed all over,—office, halls, billiard-room, and private rooms. The house is a blaze of light all over, and can be seen miles away, being on high ground.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—The Governor's message to the Legislature opens with an allusion to the financial panic of 1873 and the present depressed condition of affairs, with the furnaces, mills, and factories closed, mining shafts decaying, and myriads of unemployed men with no resources to provide for themselves and their families against the rigors of the winter. He recommends the closest scrutiny of the Appropriation bills, and a reduction of the burdens of the people.

During the past year the State debt was reduced $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,697,119, the expenditures are $6,602,568, leaving in the Treasury $1,094,551. The total State debt is $24,568,635, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking fund. The revenues of the State have been decreased $12,000,000 by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farmers' implements.

The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says although $10,000,000 are annually expended for education, none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education.

Speaking of the Centennial Exposition, the Governor says: "Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of the guests, and neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind. The extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located is every day adding to its natural beauty with contributions of art, with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded to those who will attend the exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor on the whole nation."

Attention is called to the necessity of an insurance department and a law for the government of State banks and savings institutions, to prevent frauds and to secure depositors.

No allusion is made to national politics.

INDIANA.

CAUCUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—The Democratic House caucus met to-night, having fifty-four members, three more than enough to control the organization. The Hon. David Turpie, of Marion, was nominated for Speaker, S. W. Holmes, of Jackson County, for Clerk, and Moses T. Lewan, of Putnam County, for Doorkeeper. The Republican members of the House, thirty-one present, met and after a brief session nominated James M. Darrell, of Howard County, for Speaker, and Cyrus T. Nixon, of this county, for Clerk. Both the Senatorial caucuses adjourned without specific action, the Democrats appointing a Committee to confer with the Independents, and to report at 9 o'clock to-morrow. The Republicans claim to have an undoubted majority in the Senate, and have privately agreed upon nominees.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION

is in an awful muddle. The Democrats can only count seventy-seven votes on a joint ballot, and the threats of a bolt in case of the nomination of either McDonald or Voorhees frighten them. The vote in caucus to-night for doorkeeper was significant in this, that the victorious man was a champion of Voorhees, while Collins, of Posey County, defeated, was a McDonald man. The vote on the office stood 28 to 24, two not voting. This has staggered McDonald's supporters. It is useless to speculate. It is rumored that the Independents have agreed upon Harvey D. Scott, of Vigo, a man the Republicans would cheerfully support. This brings him into prominence, and makes him a formidable man in the calculation. The Republicans have decided to take the initiative in efforts at compromise with the Independents, and not to have all the propositions come from them. The name of Horace P. Biddle, of Cass County, is also spoken of by the Independents.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—The Senate, discouraged in its attempt yesterday to unite the clergymen of this city in opening its sessions by terms with religious services, to-day elected as chaplain the Rev. S. N. Phelps, a superannuated Methodist minister of Olmstead County. The House, instead, extend an invitation to city clergymen to volunteer daily prayers for them.

The Joint Convention, to-morrow afternoon, will canvass the returns of the election of Judges last fall. Friday, the Governor's message will be delivered.

TENNESSEE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—In the House, a committee of five were appointed to investigate rumors of corruption in connection with the office of Comptroller.

Mr. Head introduced a bill providing for the speedy payment of the public debt.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the State debt.

On account of some informalities, the Governor was not informed of the organization.

MISSOURI.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The Lower House of the Legislature organized temporarily by the election of Dr. Rocker, of Carter County, as temporary Speaker, and J. F. Pratt, temporary Clerk, and then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate met, and after swearing in the members adjourned until to-morrow.

Governor-elect Hardin will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—Members of the Legislature have been arriving to-day from all directions. The Legislature assembles to-morrow afternoon. Every member will be in his seat. It is thought there will be no difficulty about a speedy permanent organization.

NEVADA.

NOMINATION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Republican caucus in the Legislature of Nevada to-night nominated Sharon for United States Senator unanimously. Forty-six votes are pledged; thirty-eight are necessary to elect.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The St. Louis Typographical Union yesterday reduced the price of type-setting on morning papers from 50 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems.

The New York Custom-House authorities have begun a suit against James Leahy & Co., wealthy dry-goods merchants, to recover $200,000, charging them with frauds on the revenue. It is the first suit under the amended Revenue law.

The funeral of the Hon. W. F. Stone, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, took place from his residence in Sandusky, Jan. 5, and was attended by a large number of his townsmen, by the entire Bar of the city, by some of his former fellow-Justices, and by parties from Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus.

There were rumors in the streets in New York yesterday of an intended injunction upon the payment of the Lake Shore dividend, lately declared, but one could trace them to no trustworthy source.

John Felix was killed yesterday by a tree falling on him while engaged in sawing logs in McKennon's camp, at Clam Lake, Mich. Felix has relatives living in the State of Maine. He had nothing that could give any information as to what part or place his relatives reside. Felix was a young man about 25 years old.

The Supervisors of Winnebago County, Wis., are now in session at Oshkosh. Plans have been adopted for making a large addition to the County Poor-House at a cost of $5,000. Also an addition to the present County Jail and Court-House which will cost $16,000.

BEECHER'S TRIAL.

The Second Day of the Great Case Spent in "Trying Jurors."

Eight Secured Out of Fifteen Hundred Called.

A Juror as Ignorant of the Scandal as a New-Born Babe.

A Woman Who Wanted to See and Hear the Trial Ignominiously Put Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—There was in attendance yesterday at the Tilton-Beecher trial the same large crowd which gathered on previous days. The great mass was composed of

THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED SUMMONED JURORS,

whose faces have grown familiar from their constant attendance for two days. The galleries and benches were filled with curious spectators, and there was a great array of lawyers, interested in watching the selection of the jury—a part of the trial of great interest to the profession, however tedious it may appear to the unprofessional looker-on, and however annoying it may prove to the jurors under fire. In this particular case it will not be surprising if each juror who passes the ordeal, whether successfully or otherwise, should forever after look upon counsel upon one side or the other as personal enemies, for the inquiry into the intelligence, character, and personal feeling of each juror thus far placed on the stand has been remarkably searching.

When three jurors were obtained in less than two hours on Tuesday afternoon, it was hopefully anticipated that a day's work might complete the impaneling of the jury, but a searching examination of the first juror called, and

THE SINGULAR PROCEEDING

of putting him on trial which followed, at once dissipated these hopes, and again indicated that the struggle to secure a jury was to be as sharp as that for choice of Judge. Later in the day, charges were made against one of the jurors selected on Tuesday, and his trial followed, without result.

Few other incidents marked the proceedings of the day. An occasional display of bad humor or vexation from Mr. Hill and Mr. Morris of opposing sides, at times sharp and satirical passages between Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman, sometimes a blunt but pleasant remark or reproof from Judge Neilson, and, ever and anon, disturbing laughter from the crowd, were all that marked or marred the otherwise monotonous proceedings.

Mr. Beecher was not in Court. Mr. Tilton sat beside his counsel during the whole day, evidently deeply interested, and possibly somewhat puzzled at the tactics of the examining lawyers, many of whose questions had meaning only for themselves. It is understood that both sides have had

LARGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

ascertaining the records of the jurors called.

Mr. Beecher's counsel were in constant communication all day with a number of men from the Twentieth Ward, who frequently volunteered information concerning jurors which enabled counsel to decide whether or not they were proper men to serve on the jury. When the hour for adjournment arrived there were eight jurors in the box. With but one exception they are all elderly men of ordinary appearance, intellectually considered. It is believed by the counsel that the jury will be obtained before adjournment to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE REGULAR TELEGRAM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a quarter past 11 o'clock to-day, Mr. Shearman, of counsel for Mr. Beecher, in the suit brought against him by Theodore Tilton, consented to continue the case, notwithstanding the absence of the senior counsel.

The gallery of the court-room was crowded, as were also the corridors leading thereto, but the curious were excluded from the portions of the room allotted to the counsel, witnesses, and jurors.

The juror who was on the stand yesterday when the adjournment took place (Andrew Mackey) was called, and, in answer to a question of counsel, said that he was a real estate and insurance agent; had not read the statements published, and had formed no opinion; had no impression one way or the other, and had never expressed any opinion; knew no more of the case than a child unborn; may have read the headings of the statements published, but nothing more. The counsel for Mr. Beecher, after asking some further questions of Mackey, asked that his further examination be suspended, that investigation might be made into his statements. The Court granted the application, limiting the time to one hour.

Charles B. Westman, a dealer in telegraph instruments, and Henry Thayer, employed in a stove factory, were accepted as the fourth and fifth jurors.

Wad Dannes, a retired farmer, and George Hall, a carpenter, were accepted as the sixth and seventh jurors. Mackey, the juror whose examination was suspended in the morning, was rejected. The Court then took a recess.

After recess, when the Court assembled, a female was observed pushing her way through the throng to the front, when Judge Neilson instructed the officer in charge of the door that no ladies were to be admitted, and she therefore left the court-room.

Austin Packard, stone furnisher, was sworn as the eighth juror, and the Court adjourned.

AGRICULTURE.

THE INDIANA STATE BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—The Delegate State Board of Agriculture met to-day in adjourned session, with a large attendance. The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution in regard to the Exposition and Indiana State Fair, and the separation, submitted their report. They recommend that kind and liberal treatment be extended to the guarantors and citizens of Indianapolis generally, and that the same courtesy and kindness be expected of them; that the resolution be carried out, and that the State Board use the strictest economy and every possible means to remove the debt and make an amicable settlement with the guarantors, and a grand success of this noble enterprise. They recommend a continuance of the proposition to the guarantors, and that all matters between the State Board and them be amicably and honorably arranged as early as possible.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. J. D. Milhaus, Congressman-elect from the Second District, resigned as a member of the State Board.

A resolution was offered to pay mileage only to those members of the Board who actually pay fare on railroads, and then only what they expend. This was a hit at such members as had passes and yet drew mileage. It was referred to the State Board proper.

A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature for a better law to secure the license fees of shows and exhibitions to agricultural societies.

The election for members of the State Board resulted as follows: First District, Robert Mitchell, Gibson County; Second District, R. P. Haynes, Daviess County; Fifth District, J. V. Milhaus, Jennings County; Sixth District, T. V. Mitchell, Rush County; Eighth District, Thomas Nelson, Parke County; Ninth District, W. H. Ragan, Hendricks County; Tenth District, A. B. Claypool, Fayette County; Eleventh District, William Crim, Madison County; Twelfth District, H. T. Sample, Tippecanoe County; Thirteenth District, H. Caldwell, Wabash County.

A resolution asking the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting stock from running at large was adopted unanimously.

The Legislature was asked for a revision of the Assessment law, so that real estate will be assessed only once in six years, instead of two; and to abolish the office of County Assessor; also, to compel railroad companies to fence their tracks.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—At the State Agricultural Convention this afternoon, a paper was read on "The present condition and future prospects of the farming community," by J. M. Milliken of Butler, wherein he declares that agriculture as a pursuit had been retrograding for years, while all other industries had been advancing. As an antidote for this state of affairs he suggested a more liberal system of education among farmers, so as to better fit them for places in law-making assemblies, both State and national.

N. S. Townsend, of the State Agricultural College, read a paper showing the necessity of education and industry to the success of agriculture.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Agricultural College and denouncing the proposed Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 6.—An exhibition game of billiards was played in this city last evening between Phil J. Pierce, ex-champion of Missouri, and Louis McAffe, of this city. The game was three-ball, 250 points up, on a three-quarter table. At the close the score stood: McAffe, 250; Pierce, 154. The following is the summary:

McAffe—0, 33, 12, 0, 3, 6, 0, 9, 3, 2, 9, 0, 2, 5, 5, 4, 1, 0, 0, 5, 0, 3, 9, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3, 23, 24, 1, 38, 0, 11, 4, 6—250. Average, 6 11-18.

Pierce—1, 6, 5, 5, 1, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 2, 5, 0, 10, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 7, 4, 2, 2, 15, 1, 1, 2, 4, 15, 12, 13, 3, 8, 1, 0, 1, 0—154. Average, 4 1-19.

Arrangements have been made for a State billiard tournament, which takes place in this city Jan. 13.

REMARKABLE PIGEON-SHOOTING.

The following remarkable score was made yesterday in the shooting contest for the Gun Club medal at the Club grounds, near Chicago:

Single birds.	
H. J. Edwards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
J. J. Gillespie	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Double birds.	
H. J. Edwards	11 11 11 11 11—10
J. J. Gillespie	11 10 10 00 01— 5
Totals.	
Edwards	25
Gillespie	20

Referee—R. Phillips.

Judges—For Edwards, J. J. Kleinman; for Gillespie, R. Kenny.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—In the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Northwest, no decided changes in barometer, and the temperature variable. Winds mostly from the northeast and south, and possibly occasional light snow in the two first sections.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

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"It is certainly the best of American Magazines."—Express, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—Commercial, Pittsburg, Pa.

"There is not a dull page between its covers."—N. Y. Times.

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Who would not give $4 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?

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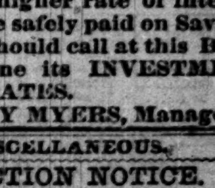
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MARRIED WOMEN and minor children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it.

INTEREST at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is paid on sums of One Dollar or more.

THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST their savings upon real estate security at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.

The annual meeting of this Company will be held on Monday, Jan 11, at 2 p. m., at which time an election will be held for nine Directors, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

CANDY.

CANDY Celebrated throughout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upwards, at 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

While the activity in the local financial situation was not great yesterday, the demand for loans was generally reported more brisk. Beyond the applications from parties who want funds to carry grain and provisions, there is a growing request for accommodation from miscellaneous sources. This is by no means large enough to absorb the available funds of the banks, and they still have a considerable surplus, which they are ready to loan to good borrowers.

The rate of discount is still quotable at 10 per cent to regular customers; outside borrowers can obtain accommodations at a concession. Street rates are 8@18 per cent. Real-estate loans are 8@10 per cent.

New York exchange was firm at shipping rates. The demand was much beyond the supply, and several of the banks continue to ship currency to New York to make good their balances. Orders from the country for exchange are liberal.

The orders from the country for currency were larger. The shipments of hogs is increasing, as is shown by the receipts here, and the movement of currency indicates that the supply will be still further increased.

The clearings were $4,500,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has paid a 2 per cent dividend on its stock for the last quarter of 1874.

The National Bank of Illinois has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 15.

The statement that the Hide and Leather Bank of this city has been purchased by the Phenix Banking Company is incorrect. It is much more likely that whatever negotiations there may have been between them should end in the purchase of the Phenix Banking Company by the Hide and Leather Bank.

In addition to the deposits of the ten savings banks summarized day before yesterday, we are furnished with a statement of the deposits of the Chicago Savings Institution. They were, Jan. 1, 1875, $90,919.87; the preceding July they were $94,298.53. This makes the total deposits of the Chicago savings banks, so far as known, Jan. 1, 1875, $9,051,372.

In the local stock market there was an active inquiry for Government bonds. In local stocks there were few transactions. Quotations are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118¼	118⅝@
United States 5-20s of '62	114¼	114⅝@
United States 5-20s of '64	116	116½@
United States 5-20s of '65	117⅞	118⅜@
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	117	117⅜@
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅞@
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅞@
10-40s	114⅝	115⅛@
United States new 5s of '81	113⅞	114⅛@
United States currency 6s	117¼	
Gold	112	112⅜@
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	100¼&in	101¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent, sewerage	100¼&in	101¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent, Water Loan	100¼&in	101¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 per cent certificates	98¼&in	99¼ & int.
Cook County 6 per cent certificates	96@&in	
Cook County 7 per cent bonds	101 &in	101¼ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds		93 & int.
City Railway, South Side	137½	
City Railway, West Side		130
City Railway, North Side	94	
Traders' Insurance Company	105	
Chamber of Commerce		80
Elgin Watch Company		100
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.	12dex.div	
Chicago Gas Light bonds	105	

LATEST.

New York, Jan. 6.—Money was stringent early in the day at 5@6 per cent, but later on was in fair supply at 2½@4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7½.

Gold ranged from 112¼@112⅝, closing at 112⅝.

Carrying rates, 1@5 per cent.

Specie shipments, $900,000.

Sterling firm at 486@490.

Customs receipts, $213,000; Treasury disbursements, $860,000.

Clearings, $49,000,000.

One ton of silver was received at the Assay-Office to-day.

Governments firm. Railroads firm, transactions aggregating $132,000. State bonds quiet.

Stocks opened weak, and declined ½@¾ from yesterday's prices; further on declined, with one or two exceptions, ⅜@1 per cent, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Western Union leading the downward movement. Later, declined ⅛@¾; afterwards slightly recovered. During the last hour all were weak, touching the lowest quotations of the day. The decline ranged from ⅜@1½, in some instances the lowest quotations made for a long time past were current. The greatest decline was in Northwestern, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island, and Union Pacific. There were considerable sales of long stock, which had a depressing tendency. The New Orleans trouble had a tendency to unsettle public confidence and unsettle speculation. Transactions aggregated 213,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 25,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 10,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 14,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	118⅛
Coupons, '62	118⅛	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	116½	10-40s	115
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	117⅛
Coupons, new	117⅞	New 5s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	79	N. Carolinas, old	24½
Tennessees, new	79½	N. Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	59	St. Paul	38½
Western Union Tel	76⅞	St. Paul pfd	58⅜
Quicksilver	35	Wabash	19
Adams Express	99	Wabash pfd	30½
Wells-Fargo	78⅜	Ft. Wayne	93
American Express	62	Terre Haute	7
U. S. Express	59	Terre Haute pfd	23½
Pacific Mail	33⅛	Chicago & Alton	104⅝
New York Central	101⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Erie	28⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	31⅞
Erie pfd	51	Cleve., Cin. & Col	67
Harlem	127½	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108¼
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	78⅜
Michigan Central	81½	Indiana Central	8⅜
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	88⅜	Illinois Central	100½
Northwestern	46⅜	Union Pacific stock	36⅛
Northwestern pfd	61⅜	Union Pacific bonds	90
Rock Island	102⅜	Central Pacific bonds	92⅞
New Jersey Central	105⅛	Del., Lack. & W	106⅞

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, s w cor of Jackson st, e f, 40x109 ft, dated May 4, 1872 (S. B. Gookins to B. G. Caulfield) $28,000

Campbell av, 76 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 24x106 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1874 1,300

Park place, 125 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 30 9-10x100 ft, dated Jan. 5 6,000

Irving place, 131 82-100 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 4 2,500

Monroe st, 111 25-100 ft e of Barry Point road, s f, 20x55 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1874 1,400

West Taylor st, n w cor of Loomis st, s f, 25 44-100x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 1,500

Morgan st, n w cor of Harrison st, e f, 99⅞x100 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1874 (Highland Park Building Co. to H. Booth) 24,350

Congress st, 38 87-100 ft e of Wood st, s f, 19x100 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1874 5,500

Rhodes av, 89 5-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 18 5-10x95 25 100 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1874 7,500

Erie st, s e cor of Cass st, n f, 150x199 ft, dated Jan. 6 (William B. Ogden to John McKechney) 20,000

Ogden av, 488 8-10 ft s w of Polk st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 6 1,550

Oakley st, 118 ft n of West Polk, e f, 24x125 75-100 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1874 1,200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st, s e cor of Perry st, n f, 218x266 ft, except 25x124 ft on the n e cor of Diversey and Perry sts, dated Dec. 24, 1874 .... $4,900

Some property as above, dated Dec. 12, 1874 4,900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

South 20 ft of s 40 ft of w 100 ft of Lot 24, Block 14, Cleaverville, dated Dec. 24, 1874 .... $7,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 48, of Hinsdale's Lots 1 to 10, McGovern's part n w ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Nov. 28, 1874 .... $400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	11,223	14,926	10,170	13,727
Wheat, bu	72,030	175,050	11,941	180,742
Corn, bu	65,065	22,000	16,524	3,110
Oats, bu	21,100	90,780	10,775	12,423
Rye, bu	1,830	2,257	....	768
Barley, bu	6,180	16,130	2,900	12,714
Grass seed, lbs	111,260	93,034	30,786	70,708
Flax-seed, lbs	....	141,800	21,089	83,495
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	4,100	42,510	552
Cured meats, lbs	115,500	254,720	1,384,505	1,730,386
Beef, brls	210	30	635	85
Pork, brls	180	580	1,027	734
Lard, lbs	48,150	47,479	452,046	187,199
Tallow, lbs	13,060	21,270	....	20,900
Butter, lbs	66,169	84,640	64,555	131,308
Dressed hogs, No.	2,029	1,424	2,868	1,985
Live hogs, No.	8,773	21,244	4,349	4,158
Cattle, No.	3,558	3,307	2,108	1,209
Sheep, No.	3,356	1,863	572	....
Hides, lbs	147,580	173,811	109,572	36,950
Highwines, brls	308	130	396	162
Wool, lbs	188,000	28,720	104,340	202,238

Potatoes, bu		690		
Lumber, No. feet	80,000	131,200	405,800	517,410
Shingles, No.	270,000	480,000	162,000	544,000
Lath, No.				
Salt, brls	60	525	210	634

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	133,102	95,200
Poultry, coops	84	
Game, pkgs	135	
Eggs, pkgs	259	
Cheese, bxs	176	
Dried fruits, lbs		650
Green apples, brls	10	
Beans, bu	75	
Hay, tons	50	
Hops, lbs	6,420	
Fish, pkgs	392	43

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 12,460 bu wheat, 7,832 bu corn, 573 bu rye, 2,896 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store during the twenty-four hours ending with 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning: 6 cars No. 1 spring, 113 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (134 wheat); 5 cars high mixed corn, 19 cars No. 2 do, 80 cars rejected do (104 corn, of which 4 are old); 2 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 265 cars, or 101,000 bu. Inspected out: 13,009 bu wheat, 14,839 bu corn, 3,233 bu oats, 1,575 bu rye, 8,460 bu barley.

A telegram from Liverpool received yesterday, via Montreal, says: "Seaport stocks, with wheat and flour afloat, are same as last year. Farmers' stocks are large. Expect decline. Australian crop is secured. The surplus is estimated at 200,000 tons."

A dispatch from California yesterday states that Bay barley has advanced (20c) to $1.70 in gold, per 100 lbs, with a strong speculative movement, probably owing to a light rainfall. This quotation would make the cost of laying it down in Chicago about $1.51¼ per ton, without charges for storage.

We are requested to note that the stocks of blackberries are not so large as stated in our annual review. The full stock in the United States will not exceed 12,000 brls; of which a little more than 2,000 brls are held in this city.

The following table exhibits the stocks of provisions on hand in Liverpool on the dates subjoined:

	Jan. 1, '75.	Jan. 1, '74.
Beef, tcs	16,750	14,000
Pork, brls	11,500	34,000
Bacon, boxes	1,400	21,000
Shoulders, boxes	300	3,200
Hams, boxes	3,900	4,300
Lard, tons	460	4,600
Cheese, boxes	130,000	90,000

There were also in store on Saturday last, 140,000 qrs wheat, 51,000 qrs corn, and 59,000 brls and 160,000 sacks of flour.

A transaction in wheat yesterday, at 89⅛c seller the year, while cash wheat was selling at 89⅛c, proves that at least one man is not afraid that wheat will go much lower than at present, in spite of the reports that our receipts are about to increase on a poor demand from the East.

The leading produce markets were generally tame yesterday, though without severe weakness. Except in provisions and wheat there was a complete standstill, and those two departments were far from being lively. The indifference to trading was scarcely ever more strongly marked, or more widely re-marked upon. The people have not yet got over the lassitude that often follows holiday enjoyments, and, in the absence of orders, the members of the Board are not active. Provisions were higher, and wheat steadier, corn, oats, and rye easier, wines lower.

Jobbers of dry goods report a moderate but slightly improved demand, with no important variation in prices. In the grocery market there was also a somewhat freer movement, and for the leading staple articles there is strength to the market. Coffees are in light stock, not only here but at the East, and the late advance bids fair to be followed by a further upward movement. Teas also are held with pronounced firmness, in anticipation of better prices. Sirups, molasses, rice, spices, etc., were about steady. Dried fruits remain quiet, with no quotable fluctuations in values. Fish are not yet meeting with much inquiry, but the prospect of an active demand by and by is encouraging. Lake fish are tending higher. There was a fair distribution of canned goods, at former quotations. Bagging was in better request. Coal, wood, and pig-iron remain unchanged. Oils were quoted quiet and firmer. A fair demand for butter and cheese existed, and former prices were sustained.

The lumber market was very quiet. A few orders are coming from the country, and trade in this respect compares favorably for the same period in 1874. The city business was light. The dealers in iron, nails, metals, and hardware report a quiet market, but a stronger feeling in regard to most lines of goods in consequence of the firmness of the markets elsewhere, and the decrease in the manufacture of iron. Salt was firm and in good demand for the time of year. No change was observed in the hop, wool, seed, or broom-corn markets. Hides were weak and unsettled, but not quotably lower. Hay was also dull and easy. The demand for choice poultry was fair, and the market stronger in consequence of light supplies.

The New York *World* thus summarizes the grain receipts of New York for the year 1874 as compared with the previous year:

The receipts of bulk grain at New York from all sources for the year 1873 were 72,714,370 bushels; canal receipts from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1874, 46,927,500 bushels; railroad receipts, from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 1, 1874, 37,165,646 bushels; estimated receipts, canal and rail, from Dec. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, 3,000,000 bushels; total receipts, canal and rail, for 1874, 87,093,146 bushels; increase over 1873, 14,378,776 bushels, not including coastwise and canal receipts from Baltimore and Philadelphia, which would swell the amount to upwards of 15,000,000 of bushels. It will thus be seen that the increase alone in the receipts of bulk grain at New York from 1873 to 1874 amounts to double the amount of the total bulk grain exported from Baltimore during the year 1873. Further, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad transported to New York City of products of the West, *exclusive* entirely of its local State traffic, for the fiscal year ending

	Tons.
September 30, 1872	843,018
September 30, 1873	1,147,633
September 30, 1874	1,434,588
Increase of 1873 over 1872	304,618
Increase of 1874 over 1873	286,955

Taking the general depression of business which has prevailed throughout the country, this statement shows a very healthy state of traffic between the Great West and New York.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and averaged higher, chiefly on the speculative articles. The receipts of hogs were fair, but the quality was somewhat poorer than on the day preceding, while the markets at other points for product were stronger. This induced a fair demand early, but it was not sustained till the close of the session, as the buying orders were not equal to the volume of offerings.

MESS PORK—Was more active, and averaged 7½@10c per brl higher. The early offerings were not large, and the decline of Tuesday brought out several orders to fill shorts, which caused an advance, but the orders were all filled by a little after 12 o'clock, and then the market ruled tame, and rather weak. Sales were reported on 'Change of 650 brls cash or seller the month, at $18.80@18.90; 10,000 brls seller February at $19.05@19.20; and 6,750 brls seller March at $19.35@19.45. Total, 17,400 brls. In the afternoon, the market was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 2,250 brls at $18.80 cash; $19.07½ for February; and $19.35 for March. Closing at $18.80 cash; $19.05@19.07½ seller February; $19.37½ seller March; and nominally at $19.65@19.70 for April. Prime mess pork was nominally easier at $16.50@16.75 per brl, and extra do at $14.00@14.50.

LARD—Was in fair demand, and 2½@10c per 100 lbs higher, the outside advance being gained on cash lots, which were in good request, while futures were not so much wanted. Liverpool was quoted 1s per 112 lbs higher, but New York refused to respond; hence, our market did not show a corresponding improvement, though relatively strong. Sales were reported on 'Change of 2,250 tcs at $13.20 cash; 4,450 at $13.35@13.42½ seller February; and $13.55@13.60 seller March. In the afternoon the market was active and irregular. Sales were made of 4,250 tcs at $13.37½ for February, and $13.62½ for March. Closing at $13.22½@13.25 cash; $13.40@13.42½ for February; and $13.62½ for March.

MEATS—Were in fair request and firm at previous quotations, some holders asking a slight advance early in the session, but were unable to obtain it. The reported sales were restricted to 140,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c for green and 6⅜@6½c for loose; 20,000 lbs long clears at 9⅛c; 75 boxes do at 9⅜c; 250 boxes long and short clears at 10c; 16,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams at 10c for 15@16 lbs average, and 9⅛c for 20 lbs. It was understood that some other sales of boxed meats were made, but not reported. In the afternoon sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c, and 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 11c. The market closed at 6⅜c for green shoulders, 9⅛c do for long clear, 9⅛@9⅜c do short ribs, 9⅜c do short clear, and 10@10⅛c do hams. Sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs average) at 10¾@11c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6½@6⅝c for shoulders, cash or seller January, 6⅞@7c do seller February, 7⅛c do seller March; long clear, 9⅛c cash or seller January; do seller February, 9⅜c; do seller March, 10c; short ribs, 9⅜c cash or seller January; do seller February, 9⅞c; do seller March, 10⅛@10⅜c; short clears, 10c; do seller February, 10⅜c; do seller March, 10⅜c. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than loose. Long cut hams, 10¾@11c.

GREASE—Nominal at 6½@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8@8⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, and nominally unchanged, but the fact that dealers are unwilling to report the figures at which their few sales are made renders it impossible to quote the market closely. The buying was done altogether by local dealers. Sales were restricted to 450 brls winter extras, 100 brls spring extras, and 100 brls buckwheat, the latter at $5.50. With 500 brls taken last evening for export, these make a total of 1,150 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.25@6.50; common to good do, $4.25@5.00; choice spring extras, $4.25@4.50; fair do, shipping grades, $3.70@5.00; patent spring, $6.00@10.00; spring superfine, $3.00@3.60; rye flour, $3.25@5.37½; buckwheat do, $5.50@6.00.

BRAN—Was in good demand and firm. Sales were reported of 30 tons, at $18.00 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons, at $21.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, without material change in prices. New York was quiet early, and dull later. The only feature in the market here was an early advance on the strength of an expectation that the inspection record would be a small one, and a drop back when the bulletin was posted showing the receipt of 134 car-loads. There were very few buying orders on the floor, and scarcely any for shipment, and the local speculative element held back on both sides. The only pressure on the market was that due to a continued increase in stocks. Seller February opened at 90⅛c, rose to 90⅜c, declined to 90⅛c, advanced to 90⅜c, and closed at 90⅛c. Seller March sold at 91⅛@91⅜c; seller the year at 89⅛c; and buyer the year at $1.00. Seller the month was quiet at 89⅛@89⅜c. Cash sales were reported on 'Change of 400 bu No. 1 spring, 2c storage, at 92⅛c; 3,500 bu No. 2 do at 89⅛@89⅜c; 7,400 bu No. 3 do at 84c; and 2,400 bu rejected do at 77⅛c. Total, 45,200 bu. In the afternoon the market was quiet and steady, closing at 89⅛c cash, 90⅛c seller February, and 91⅛c seller March.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was inactive and nominally strong at 97c for No. 1. For No. 2 the market would be about 93c.

CORN—Was very dull and a shade lower, though one authority quoted it stronger in Liverpool. New York was dull and easier. The demand here was chiefly local, very little being wanted, except by distillers, and the option department was scarcely ever so destitute of animation. Holders, however, were not disposed to force sales; hence no weakness. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu old No. 2 at 69c; 18,400 bu new No. 2 at 65⅛@65⅜c; 25,600 bu rejected at 60⅛@60⅜c; and 8,000 bu by sample, on track (mostly ears), at 60c. Total, 52,400 bu. Seller January sold at 65⅛@65⅜c, seller February, at 66@66⅛c, and seller May at 71⅛@72c, all closing with buyers at the inside. In the afternoon the market was dull and declined ⅛c, closing at 65c cash, 65⅞c for February, and 71⅛c for May.

OATS—The market was rather quiet but steady at an average decline of ⅛c for cash, and about Wednesday's range for options. There was some inquiry for cash lots, but the trade was principally speculative. The market closed tame under advices of a decline in New York. Cash No. 2 sold at 52⅛@52⅜c, and rejected at 47⅛@49c. Seller January sold at 52⅛c early, and closed at 52⅛c. Seller February at 53@53⅛c, and closed at the inside. Seller May was quoted dull at 57c. Sales include 17,800 bu No. 2 at 52⅛@52⅜c, 18,000 bu rejected at 47⅛@49c. Total, 19,600 bu. In the afternoon the market was dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing at 52⅛c cash, and 52⅞@52⅞c seller February.

RYE—Was dull and unsettled. A few sales of fresh were made at a decline of ½@1c as compared to Wednesday's prices, but sellers generally were holding fresh receipts at 97@98c. Rejected was quoted nominal at 92⅛@93⅛c, and sample lots sold at 98@99c. The receipts were light. Sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 95@96⅛c, the inside for part of a car in St. Louis Elevator. Also, 500 bu by sample at 98@99c. Total, 2,300 bu.

BARLEY—The market was quiet throughout the session, but the receipts were very light, and a considerable advance in barley on the Pacific slope was reported, all of which tended to create a stronger feeling. Regular No. 2 was ⅛c higher than on Wednesday, and in favorite houses quoted ⅛@1c higher. Options were quiet, but about ⅛c higher. Seller the month sold at $1.23⅛, and was offered towards the close at $1.23. Seller February sold at $1.24⅛. Regular No. 2 cash sold at $1.23, and receipts in N. S. houses were quoted at $1.24@1.24⅛, do in A., D. & Co.'s at $1.26@1.27⅛. No. 3 was quoted at $1.10@1.16, according to location. Sample lots sold at $1.05@1.25 on track. Cash sales include: 400 bu No. 2 R. I. (2c storage) at $1.23; 800 bu No. 3 at N. S. at $1.10; 850 bu rejected at 98c in R. I., and $1.03 in N. S., and 1,200 bu by sample at $1.05@1.25. Total, 3,200 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted lower, owing to a decline in highwines. Quotable at $1.88@1.90.

BROOM-CORN—The market is firm at the annexed prices. The order trade is fair in the aggregate, being made up chiefly of small orders. We quote: Good to extra hurl, 13@12½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 10@11⅛c; common to fair do, 9⅛@10c; inferior brush, 8@9c.

BUTTER—The changes in this market were unimportant. The daily sales about equal the daily receipts, except in the case of common roll, of which there is some accumulation. Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they are about steady. We continue to quote, as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@37c; medium to good grades, 23@26c; inferior to common, 16@22c; common to choice roll, 22@28c.

BAGGING—Some slight increase in the demand for grain bags is reported, and there is also a rather firmer movement in burlaps and gunnies, but as yet there is no appearance of activity in any department of the market. Prices unchanged: Stark, 31⅛c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 28c; Otter Creek, 28c; burlap bags, 16@17⅛c; gunnies, single, 16@16⅛c; do double, 26c.

CHEESE—Business continues quiet, with little or no fluctuation in values. The quotations are 15@16c for prime factory, and 7@14c for lower grades.

COAL—Remains firm. There is a good demand for anthracite, and also for the better varieties of soft coal. We quote: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.00; Brooks, $7.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Illinois, $4.00@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were firm at $1.25, sales being reported of 500 brls at that figure. Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.35@1.40; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do bucked, $18.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; flour staves, $7.00@8.00; circle flour heading, 7⅛@8c; tight poles, $25.00@28.00.

DRESSED HOGS—The market was very dull, shippers being unwilling to take hold unless at concessions of 10@25c partly in consequence of unfavorable reports from Eastern markets. Buyers bid $7.75 for light weights and $8.00@8.12½ for heavy, and a few sales were made at these figures, but sellers generally preferred to carry their consignments another day. A lot averaging 211 lbs brought $8.00, and a lot averaging 303 lbs $8.12½. Sales include 284 head and 2 cars.

EGGS—Were in moderate request at 23@25c. Pickled were almost unsalable.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade is picking up a little, and the general market seems to be regaining a firm tone. Prices range as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, new, 17@18c; figs, layers, new, 20@21c; Turkish prunes, new, 12⅛@13½; French prunes, new, 14⅛@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.10@3.20; loose Muscatel, new, $4.10@4.20; Valencia, new, 11⅛@12c; Zante currants, new, 7@7⅛c; citron, 33@34c; lemon peel, 21@22c. DOMESTIC—Michigan apples, 8@9c; Indiana and Illinois, 6⅛@7⅛c; Southern, 6@8⅛c; peaches, halves, 9⅛@9⅜c; do mixed, 6⅛@7⅛c; do pared, 21@24c; blackberries, new, 11@11⅛c; raspberries, new, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 31@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11⅛c; pecans, Texas, 15@31c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet. Apples sell slowly, the best fruit bringing outside figures. A large proportion of the stock is not in first class condition, hence dealers, in order to close out, shade prices. Malaga lemons, $5.75@5.50; Messina do, $7.50@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.50@12.00 per case; Messina do, $4.50@5.00; apples, per brl, $1.50@2.50; cranberries, $10.00@11.50 per brl; Malaga grapes, $4.50@5.00 per keg, or $9.00@12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Improvement is apparent in the situation of the grocery market. Orders are coming in a little more freely, and the quoted prices are more generally adhered to than in the recent past. Stocks are moderate, and most lines are held with confidence. We make no change in our list as follows:

RICE—Patna, 7⅛@7⅜c; Rangoon, 6⅛@7c; Carolina, 8@8⅜c; Louisiana, 7@7⅜c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24⅛c; good to prime do, 22⅛@23⅛c; common, 21⅛@21⅛c; roasting, 19⅛@20⅛c; Singapore Java, 24⅛@25c; Costa Rica, 23@24⅛c; Maracaibo, 23@24⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅛@11⅛c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11⅜c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅜@10⅛c; do. No. 2, 10⅛@10⅛c; B, 10⅛c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9⅛c; yellow, C No. 1, 9⅛@9⅜c; choice brown, 9@9⅛c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅜c; common do, 7⅛@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅛c; common to fair do, 7⅛@8⅛c; N. O. common to choice, 7@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 62@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@58c; common molasses, 38@43c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16⅛@18c; cloves, 50@55c; cassia, 31@33c; pepper, 27@28c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.40; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6⅛@7c; Golden West, 4⅛@5c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; white Russian, 5⅛@6c; True Blue, 6⅛@5⅜c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. The offerings were light but ample. We quote: Timothy, prime, $17.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.00; No. 2 do, $15.00@15.50; mixed, $13.00@13.50; choice upland prairie, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 do, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, or slough, $10.00@10.50.

HIDES—Were selling at the old prices, but some dealers refuse to purchase except at a concession of ⅛@⅜c: Green city butchers', 7⅛c; green frozen, 7⅛@8c; green cured, light, 9⅛c; heavy do, 8⅛c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry flint, kip, and calf, 18@19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c.

HIGHWINES—Were more active, but again 1c lower, sales being made of 250 brls at 94c per gallon. New York was unchanged, at 98⅛c, and there is no undue accumulation of stocks, but the rectifiers are doing nothing, and some holders are anxious. Hence weakness.

LUMBER—Remains quiet. Prices are quoted steady, as follows:

Quality.	Average.
First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00@43.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	33.00@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00@21.00
First common siding	18.00@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	24.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.); outside price for dry	11.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00@18.00
Lath	2.00@2.25
A shingles	3.00@3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.75@2.87½

OILS—No important changes were developed. Trade is as active as could be expected at this stage of the season, and there seems to be no disposition to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. We quote the market steady as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12@12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13@13½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17⅛c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do boiled, 88@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 90@95c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14⅛@15c; naphtha, common, 12⅛@13c.

POTATOES—Were in light retail request at 75@85c, and 90c for very choice. The receipts are light, but the stock in store is ample to meet current requirements.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings, especially of choice stock, were not large, and the market was firm under a comparatively good inquiry: Turkeys, dressed, 8@12½c; chickens, dressed, 8@10c per lb; ducks, 8@10c per lb; geese, 7@9c per lb; prairie chickens, $2.25; quail, $1.25@1.30; venison saddles, 12½@13c.

SEEDS—A few orders were placed, but the market was rather quiet. Prices are strong at $2.40@2.65 for good to choice timothy, $5.60@5.70 for clover, 80@85c for Hungarian, and 70@75c for millet. Flax was quoted at $1.90@2.00.

SALT—Continues firm under a fair demand, and moderate stocks: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

WOOL—Was inactive and nominal. Quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, 55@57c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 45@48c; coarse washed fleece, 43@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 27@32c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The receipts have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,748	17,427	1,295
Tuesday	3,558	35,773	3,351
Wednesday	3,600	35,000	3,000
Total	10,906	88,190	7,646
Same time last week	7,874	34,946	3,966

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	900	3,914	799
Tuesday	2,108	4,349	572
Total	3,008	8,263	1,371

CATTLE—The quiet easy feeling prevalent during Monday and Tuesday was noticeable yesterday, the same causes which at the beginning of the week combined to lessen the demand and depreciate values, viz: heavy receipts and unfavorable Eastern advices, still being in operation. While no further material decline was suffered, there was a lack of firmness amongst holders generally, and concessions was the order of the day. There were a good many thin cattle on sale but offerings were chiefly of fair to prime grades, and comprised as good an average as that of Tuesday, or the day before, consequently there was little cause for complaint on that score. Although shippers, feeders, and local butchers all operated with more or less freedom, the combined demand reached scarcely half the offerings, and the market at the close was depressed. The range of sales was $2.75@6.75, with the bulk of the business at $3.50@5.80. Sales of extra beeves were 29 head, averaging 1,429 lbs at $6.75, and 75 head averaging 1,426 lbs at $6.50. The former were fed by Peter Enos, of Chebanse, Illinois, and were sold by Gregory, Cooley & Co. The latter were Iowa steers, and were sold by R. Strahorn & Co. A drove of 52 spring calves were taken by a feeder at $13.00 per head. Stockers were in demand at $2.75@3.75.

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
16 extra steers	1,419	$6.25
75 extra steers	1,426	6.50
29 extra steers	1,429	6.75
15 choice steers	1,325	6.00
16 medium steers	1,275	5.00
16 good steers	1,266	5.50
51 choice steers	1,353	5.70
16 choice steers	1,363	5.87½
23 good steers	1,083	5.25
18 choice steers	1,275	5.50
94 good steers	1,282	5.37½
18 good steers	1,228	5.40
14 oxen	1,399	5.40
32 choice steers	1,231	5.65
17 good steers	1,108	5.25
35 medium steers	1,109	4.80
13 medium steers	1,028	4.75
16 medium steers	1,129	4.85
16 fat pony steers	992	4.80
13 fair steers	1,005	4.40
34 Texas cattle	1,287	4.60
39 Texas cattle	1,077	4.50
17 Texas cattle	1,346	4.50
20 pony steers	978	4.15
15 pony steers	1,050	4.55
28 pony steers	1,040	4.40
17 pony steers	1,089	4.85
19 butchers' steers	1,610	4.00
21 butchers' stock	1,041	3.25
18 butchers' stock	981	3.50
24 butchers' stock	890	3.00
42 stockers	876	3.87½
20 stockers	982	3.00
19 cows	872	3.00
20 cows	974	4.00

HOGS—Buyers were again disappointed in the character of the day's supply. The fresh receipts, instead of amounting to 40,000 or more, as was generally anticipated, did not much exceed those of Tuesday, and, under the moderate offerings, holders found it not very difficult task to maintain former rates. Trade opened rather quietly, but buyers soon got down to their work, and from 9 o'clock until the close of business hours the scales were kept constantly employed. As on the preceding days of the week so was it the case yesterday, that nearly seven-eights of the hogs sold fell into packers' hands. The range of the market was $6.25@7.40, with most of the transfers at $6.50@6.85 for common to prime light weights and inferior to ordinary heavy, and at $7.00@7.30 for good to choice packing grades. Among the arrivals was a drove shipped from Muscogee, in the Indian Territory. This is the first instalment of some 2,000 head, which the owner, John T. Hill, contemplates shipping to the Chicago market.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	312	$7.25	63	284	$7.05	43	372	$7.10
123	305	7.25	63	293	7.05	107	263	7.10
49	302	7.25	45	353	7.30	46	317	7.10
52	314	7.25	50	358	7.30	159	250	7.10
137	301	7.25	36	376	7.30	80	306	7.10
97	354	7.25	46	321	7.30	41	282	6.95
57	289	7.25	47	340	7.30	65	204	6.90
100	283	7.20	41	364	7.30	111	201	6.90
63	336	7.20	57	313	7.30	57	201	6.70
48	318	7.20	137	358	7.35	78	191	6.70
56	251	7.15	46	296	7.35	37	145	6.50
180	276	7.15	37	441	7.40	31	254	6.85
207	306	7.15	50	443	7.40	36	261	6.10
49	309	7.15	91	362	7.40	44	181	6.55
219	274	7.15	37	418	7.40	22	265	6.40
169	260	7.15	40	368	7.35	40	185	6.50
243	266	7.15	176	350	7.35	39	208	6.00
50	287	7.05	121	415	7.35	58	174	6.80
60	253	7.05	137	366	7.35	42	181	6.80
45	270	7.05	107	250	7.10	200	160	6.55
50	235	7.00	78	286	7.10	197	190	6.80
53	267	7.00	106	276	7.10	47	174	6.70
32	242	7.00						

SHEEP—Notwithstanding the large receipts of the past few days the market shows no signs of weakening; on the contrary the average of yesterday's prices were higher than that of Tuesday or Monday. No sales transpired at a lower figure than $4.00 and few under $4.50. The ruling prices were $5.00@5.75. Keys, Brown & Co. sold a drove at $5.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,785 head, and for the last two days, 2,992 head; the supply is fair, but business slow and not many buyers were on hand; best, $6.25@6.75; medium to good, $5.50@6.00; common to fair, $4.75@5.25; stockers, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.75@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, $6,215, and for the last two days, 9,015 head; Yorkers, $6.75@7.00; Philadelphias, $7.40@7.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making 10,800 for the last two days; best, $6.00@6.25; good, $5.50@6.00; medium, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.00@4.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 349; total for the week, 4,811. The market is slow, and ⅛@⅜c off yesterday's prices on heavy and light stock. The majority of the offerings are small and poor stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,000; total for the week, 13,600. The market is dull, buyers looking for a decline, and about ⅛@⅜c apart. The yards are full of good stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; total for the week, 12,100. The market is slow at $6.75@7.12½ for Yorkers; $7.25 for good heavy hogs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 10,700. Market weaker, a shade lower; Yorkers, $5.50@6.35; medium to good packers, $6.40@6.80; choice to extra, $6.90@7.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 460; active and firm; fair to choice natives, $5.75@6.50; common to choice Texans, $2.50@5.00.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—5 p. m.—Rate for money at the Stock-Exchange on Government securities, 4⅛ per cent; rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 4 13-16, or 3-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; account, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 107⅛; do of '67, 104⅛; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 103⅛; New York Central, 93; Erie, 26@26⅛; preferred, 47.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, on balance, is £680,000.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Five-twenties of '62, 97⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Rentes, 62f 42½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d; Orleans, 7⅛d. Sales 25,000 bales, including 7,050 for speculation and export; 54,000 American.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 39s 9d@40s 3d. Tallow, 47s. Lard, 65s. Shoulders, 36s; long cut hams, 50s.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—There was improved California and Western demand for staple cotton goods in package lots. Tickings, denims, and stripes, leading makes, were marked down from 1c to 2c per yard, including Amoskeag, Cordis and Omega tickings, Otis, Columbian, Warren, and Beaver Creek denims, etc. Amoskeag ACA tickings unchanged. Brown sheetings steady in price. Cottonades more active. American fancy and sideband light prints opened at 8⅛c.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Wool is firm; good XX fleeces and choice No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania, 55@57c; X fleeces, 53@55c; XXX, 60c; Michigan fleeces in demand at 50@52c; Western fleeces, 50@52c; common and choice combing and delaine fleeces scarce and in fair demand at 55@62c; pulled wool unchanged; low grades super dull; better qualities in fair request at 40@45c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $1.12½@1.15 at Parker's; refined, 12@12⅛c at Philadelphia.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAIN—The wheat market opened very quiet; holders were firm, but, in the absence of freight room, very few sales were made public; ordinary spring is very dull and heavy; winter is steady; the market closes weaker, especially for winter and ordinary spring; the firmness in freights checks the export inquiry; millers operate cautiously; the sales are 78,000 bu, at $1.12@1.13 for No. 2 Chicago spring in store, the latter for choice early in the day; $1.15 for No. 2 Milwaukee, early, in store; $1.28 for amber Western afloat; $1.30 for white Genesee afloat. Barley is steady, and in fair demand; sales of 3,300 bu choice California at $1.57⅛; 11,700 bu six-rowed State at $1.45; 8,400 bu two-rowed do at $1.35 afloat; barley malt is quiet and steady; sales of 3,000 bu good Canadian at $1.60, time; 4,000 bu lake shore at $1.50 time; and 3,500 bu California at $1.35, thirty days. Oats easier and less active, the decline noticeable on car lots; good Chicago mixed firm; the sales are 37,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 67⅛@69⅛c, the inside price on track; white at 69@71⅛c, the inside price on track; Western mixed at 71c by the cargo; white at 70⅛@71⅛c; State at 67⅛@67⅜c for mixed, the inside price on track; white do at 69⅛@71⅛c on track; and afloat. Rye lower and quiet; the sales are 1,600 bu State at 91c on track. Corn is lower and less active; the demand for export is checked by the high rates of freight current. The sales are 76,000 bu Western mixed at 85@87⅛c afloat and on track, and 86⅛@88c for yellow afloat; Western white at 87⅛@88c; Southern yellow at 86⅛c; Southern white at 87@89c; Jersey yellow at 86@87c; old mixed held at 97c in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market steady and fairly active; sales of 350 brls at $20.00 for old mess; $20.50@20.62½ for new do, the latter rate for inspected; 150 brls Western prime mess at $18.75, and 250 brls new mess, seller March, at $20.30. Lard is firmer and quite active; sales of 850 tcs Western steam at 13⅛@13⅜c; 350 tcs city at 13⅛@13⅜c; 50 tcs kettle at 14⅛c; 1,000 tcs refined, part at 14⅛c, balance on private terms for future delivery; we hear of 750 tcs, seller January, at 13⅜@13⅛c, 5,000 tcs, seller February, at 13 13-16@13⅞c; 3,550 tcs, seller March, at 14c.

FREIGHTS—On the berth there is fair business doing in grain for Liverpool, but to other ports there is nothing of particular interest, as accommodation continues limited and operators firm in their demands. The chartering movement displays very little of interest, but rates are steady and well maintained.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand at steady prices. Sales of 400 brls at 98⅛c, and 100 brls at 97⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94⅛c; No. 2 do, 89⅛c; February, 90⅛c; March, 91⅛c. Oats weak and easier; No. 2, 53⅛c. Corn opened firmer; closed dull and weak; new in store, 64⅛c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, $1.27; No. 3, $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $18.87½ cash; $19.12½ for February; prime mess firm at $17.00 for extra. Sweet-pickled hams, 10⅛@11⅛c, according to size. Dry-salted shoulders, 6⅛c, loose; middles, 9⅛@10⅛c for boxed prime. Lard—Steam, 13⅛c; kettle, 13⅛c.

LIVE HOGS—Nominally $5.60@7.00.

DRESSED HOGS—A shade firmer.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 59,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade lower; red, $1.05@1.07. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 67@70c. Oats steady, moderate demand; 60@62c. Rye steady; moderate demand at $1.10. Barley steady; in moderate demand.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair; advanced to $19.25@19.50. Lard scarce and firm; steam, $13.25@13.30 bid, $13.37½ asked; kettle, $14.00. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders in good demand at 8⅛@8⅜c; sides quiet. Green meats quiet.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.14⅛; white Michigan, $1.11⅛; amber Michigan, cash or January, $1.10; February, $1.12⅛; March, $1.14⅛; No. 2 red, $1.09. Corn quiet; high mixed, January, 71c; low mixed, 70c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—$5.75; mammoth, $6.00.

DRESSED HOGS—8⅛@8⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn 5,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 amber Western, $1.28; No. 2 do, $1.22⅛; No. 3 do, $1.18; No. 1 red Western, $1.28; No. 2 do, $1.21; No. 3 do, $1.15. Corn weak and lower; mixed, 82c in elevator. Oats firm and steady; white, 64⅛@65c; mixed, 63c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.02.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Tub dull; choice, 28@30c; roll firm, with better demand, at 28@30c.

COFFEE—Quiet, strong, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Weak; declining; 99c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.08⅛@1.08⅛; No. 3 do, $1.04@1.05. Corn a shade better; No. 2 mixed, 64⅛@66⅛c. Oats easier; No. 2, 56⅛@58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; $1.00.

WHISKY—Quiet; 96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; $19.25@19.50, the latter delivered. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard, 13⅛@13⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Dull; declining; extras, $4.00@4.37½; high grades, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; red, $1.20@1.21; white, $1.30@1.35. Rye, 95@97c. Corn firm; yellow, 83@84c.

WHISKY—$1.00.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 12@12⅛c; crude in barrels, 8⅛@8⅜c; bulk, 5⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 29@30c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats very firm; 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bacon—Clear rib, 10⅞c; clear, 11⅛c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10⅛c, loose. Lard, choice leaf, 14⅛c; steam, 13⅛c.

WHISKY—95c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, in car-lots, 9c; Ohio State test, 10c; in a small way, 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 700 bu; oats, 1,950 bu.

Healthy Criticism.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The St. Louis *Republican* seems surprised that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under its new management, should denounce rascally Republicans with as much vigor as it did when under the control of Mr. Horace White. The *Republican* has an idea that this is rather an extraordinary proceeding. This recalls to mind a remark made some time ago by the *Republican* in referring to the downfall of men who had once been prominent in the Republican party. Five names were given to emphasize the *Republican's* remarks. We only recall two of these just now.—Harlan and Pomeroy. Two more, four in all out of the five, were men against whom the *Gazette* had fought with energy and persistence, and whose overthrow was due—we speak in the light of history—quite as much to the *Gazette* as to all other influences combined. The opposition of the *Gazette* to these men was shared by many prominent Republican papers throughout the country. And the course that was pursued with reference to these men is only an illustration of that followed by Republican papers toward other offenders. To-day many of the strongest Republican papers in the country are opposing Chandler and Carpenter. In what papers were to be found sharper attacks on Ben. Butler than in those of the Republican party? What journals have overhauled Casey and Packard, and Shepherd and Cameron, in severer terms than professed Republican journals? They have exposed corruption in their own party with as much zeal, and with a good deal more effect than Democratic journals. They have not gone into the business of indiscriminate abuse, but they have constantly insisted on a high standard of personal and political integrity. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is doing, therefore, only what is in the straight line of its duty, only what its readers have a right to expect from it. It believes in the general principles of the Republican party. It denounces unworthy men who profess those principles with the same severity that it measures out to rascals of the opposite party. When it cannot do this, and still maintain its connection with the Republican party, it will probably let the party go. This we feel safe in saying, without pretending to be authorized to speak for THE TRIBUNE. It is certainly what the *Gazette* would do.

THE COURTS.

Decision by Judge Blodgett in the Case of the Merchants' Insurance Company.

The Register's Action Confirmed, Except as to Assignee's Fees.

A Youth Seeks Divorce for a Novel Reason---Court Notes.

CHICAGO COURTS.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

In October last a final dividend meeting was called in the case of the bankrupt Merchants' Insurance Company to be held on the 2d day of November. At the time appointed the Assignee gave a statement of his receipts and expenditures; but, on motion of one of the creditors, W. H. Sisson, the meeting was adjourned three weeks, to allow the Assignee time to make a full and itemized statement. This was made and filed with the Register Nov. 16, eight days before the adjourned meeting. On the 24th of November a meeting was had, at which, however, less than a majority of the creditors was present. The Assignee, among other items, put in a claim of $10,500 for fees, which was discussed at length by the creditors present. After some time, a motion was made by a creditor that the accounts and charges of the Assignee should be approved. The motion was put by the Register, and carried by a large majority, Messrs. Sisson and Wetherell objecting to the action of the Register in putting of the motion, insisting that no time had been allowed to examine the accounts. A still further adjournment was then had for three days. On the 27th of November, at the meeting, the Assignee commenced to read his itemized report, when Mr. Sisson moved that the Assignee be compelled to produce vouchers for each item,—there being nearly 8,500 items. Some of the creditors objected to Mr. Sisson's motion, claiming that he had time enough to examine the accounts, and that he should point out specifically any objections he had.

This Sisson refused to do, and, on motion, the accounts and fees of the Assignee were approved without reading, Sisson and Wetherell objecting.

The Register then examined and approved the Assignee's account, except as to his own fees, they not being computed. To this action of the Register, in submitting to the meeting the various motions for approving the Assignee's charges for fees and expenses, and for dispensing with the reading of the accounts and approving the same against objections, Sisson and Wetherell excepted, and the matter was certified to Judge Blodgett for decision.

The Judge rendered an opinion yesterday morning, which will be found to be of much interest, both to Registers in Bankruptcy in the District and also to the legal profession at large, deciding as it does some hitherto uncertain points of practice. Judge Blodgett said that although the notice only stated that a meeting would be held under Sec. 27, instead of Secs. 27 and 28, yet, as it was also announced that a final dividend would be declared, it was sufficient. One of the preliminaries of making a dividend was to audit the Assignee's account, and this duty, by the rules, devolved on the Register. Register Hibbard had been uniformly in the habit, however, of submitting the Assignee's account to the creditors at a meeting for examination before it was audited. This practice, the Judge thought, was eminently sound and just, though perhaps by a strict interpretation of the law the Register should audit the accounts first. But there could be no harm in the present course, and the creditors had the undoubted right to examine the accounts before final approval.

The accounts under consideration at first do not seem to have been properly made out, but they were corrected and filed eight days before meeting, and abundance of time given the creditors to examine them. These accounts involved over $500,000, and the vouchers were necessarily numerous. The only items objected to were the charges for Assignee's fees, and these only by Sisson and Wetherell. These accounts were approved by the meeting, the reading being omitted, Sisson and Wetherell being the only dissentient parties. There could be no irregularity in this. Neither the Bankrupt law, or rules, or the usages of parliamentary practice, require that all the creditors shall sit and hear all the Assignee's accounts unless they choose, to gratify the whim or caprice of one or two creditors. The majority have the undoubted right to dispense with such reading.

It was also particularly appropriate that the Register should take the views of the creditors as to the items of the Assignee's fees, although neither the Register nor the Court would necessarily be governed by such vote, but the item in question was large, and a number of the creditors probably had knowledge on the subject, so that the opinion of a majority should not lightly be overruled. When there is a majority of the creditors present at a meeting, their action should be regarded, as far as possible, in regard to matters resting in the discretion of the Court, but as to passing general accounts or settling Assignee's fees they have nothing to do, and it makes no difference whether there is or is not a majority present at the meeting.

The real grievance in the present case was, in the Judge's opinion, to be found in the fact that the Assignee charged $2,500 more than his legal fees, and the Register, after this charge had been approved by the creditors present, approved the account, including this item. By the seventeenth and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt law, Assignees, besides being allowed certain specific fees, may be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, in the discretion of the Court. This allowance was no part of the duty of the creditors, nor of the Register, but was to be allowed by the Court in the exercise of its judicial discretion in view of the notion of the duties performed by the Assignee, and the compensation he has already received. It was, however, proper, as a basis for the computation, that the question should be submitted to the creditors in some form. If the creditors had passed on it in the account or at a meeting, and approved the extra compensation by an almost unanimous vote, such fact would have great weight, and, in case the meeting was largely attended, would be almost conclusive.

In the present case, the certificate showed that the Register allowed and audited the Assignee's entire claims, after taking the vote of the meeting. The Judge thought that this was an error, as the proper practice was, when an Assignee claimed extra allowance, for the Register to apply to the Court for the granting of such allowance, previous to the final meeting, and the Court on hearing the application could allow such amount as was justifiable, which would then be properly chargeable in the Assignee's account, to be submitted to the meeting and audited by the Register. The practice, however, in this district had heretofore been to submit the entire claim of the Assignee to the creditors at the final meeting, and if approved by a majority the Register passed the account without submitting it to the Court. The Judge remarked that he did not intend by this opinion to disturb any settlements of Assignee's accounts which had been made, but only to indicate a practice for the future, and therefore in the present case the Register's action would be approved, with the exception of the extra allowance, and leave would be given to the Assignee to apply to the Court for extra allowance at any time before the dividend was paid.

FISHER VS. BOARD OF TRADE.

In the case of August Fisher, who last summer obtained an injunction against the Board of Trade to prevent it from dismissing him for some uncommercial transactions, as proposed; the injunction, it will be remembered, was dismissed about two months ago, permission, however, being given to Fisher to apply to the Board for a new vote in his case within ten days. No application was then made, and yesterday the damages for obtaining the injunction were assessed at $500, and on hearing the bill was dismissed. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

LINCOLN PARK.

In the case of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park vs. J. V. Farwell and others, to assess the damages for extending Lincoln Park southward, the jury, before Judge Booth, gave Belden F. Culver $100,000 damages for the condemnation of the southwest fractional ¼ of Sec. 34, 40, 14, finding also that the land was subject to a trust deed to J. V. Farwell, which must be paid out of the damages given.

DIVORCES.

Catherine Fischer filed a bill asking for a divorce from her husband, Gustav, on account of desertion.

Charles Kunz, who also is in the divorce business, gives a quite original reason as his ground for divorce. He says that in 1870 he was confined in jail on some charge preferred by the lady who afterwards became his wife, and while so confined, owing to sundry threats of imprisonment and of being obliged to pay a large sum of money, he was compelled to marry Emma Kunz. As soon as he could leave the Justice's office he started out on his honeymoon alone, and has never, therefore, enjoyed any of the bliss that is supposed to be laid up for a newly-married couple. Inasmuch, therefore, as the marriage was brought about by compulsion, and as he was a minor at the time, and has never lived with his wife, he asks a divorce.

COURT NOTES.

Franklin Dennison and H. T. Steele were reappointed Masters in Chancery of the Superior Court.

To-morrow is the last day of service for the January term of the Circuit Court.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The proceedings against Lysander H. Butcher were ordered to be dismissed unless objections are filed within ten days.

In the matter of Milton Smith the claim of Salmenon Smith was reduced from $4,649.61 to $84.80, the balance over the last amount being fictitious.

A discharge was issued to Frank E. Aiken.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Mendsen & Winter began a suit for $2,000 against the Village of Glencoe.

The Ridgely National Bank commenced a suit against Adam Pierson, D. and Samuel Smith, to recover $10,000.

Browne & Gorham commenced a suit in attachment against Alfred and Fred A. Roe to recover $4,900.

C. L. Webster began a suit in trespass against W. B. Pierce, E. H. Pierce, W. L. Pierce, C. S. Thornton, and John Casey, laying damages at $10,000.

Patrick O'Mara sued J. G. Miller and Maria Boggs to recover some saloon-fixtures valued at $1,050.

Jacob Lauer sued E. C. Cleaver for $1,000.

Anna Lochow commenced an action in case for $5,000 against Thies Reuss.

Harriett C. Thomas began a suit in replevin against Francis Agnew, A. J. Corrigan, Thomas Fearey, T. H. Fearey, and G. D. Fearey, to recover a stock of boots and shoes at No. 555 State street, valued at $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Heath & Milligan filed a petition against George W. and David A. Gage, and John A. Rice, asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $4,130.90, for work done on the Grand Pacific Hotel. The same parties also ask for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $2,953.22 on the Sherman House, J. S. Marsh, G. C. Sherman, and F. F. Sherman being made defendants.

Minnie Bell commenced a suit in trespass against Julius Bauer, Herman Bauer, and William Swinburn, laying her damages at the sum of $20,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Claims were allowed against the following estates: John W. Smith, $445.28; E. I. Tingham, $275; N. B. Truax, $314.57; Matthias Thielman, $1,473. Charles Wenthe, $167.06; William S. Waller, $93.35; A. G. Gower, $110.33; Fred Uterch, $270.

In the estate of Edward Ladden, will proven and letters of administration granted to Abner Smith in bond approved of $6,000.

In the estate of Louis Schumacher, administrator's account approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Timothy Moore pleaded guilty to larceny under age, and was sent to the County Jail for ninety days.

James Lowe pleaded guilty to riot, and was sent to the County Jail for one week.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar.

JUDGE GARY—No call.

JUDGE SIBLEY—101 to 123, except 102, 103, 117.

JUDGE MOORE—7, 8, 9.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call.

JUDGE BOOTH—217 to 230.

JUDGE TREE—56 to 74, except 58, 60, 65, 67.

JUDGE FARWELL—271 to 280.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Henry M. Tobett et al. vs. H. R. Thompson, $577.25.—First National Bank vs. E. B. Locke, $800.—G. A. Robertson vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, $1,576.16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—A. Lupke, vs. Scow A. Johnson; decree, $480.48.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. T. Weeks vs. Stephen W. Stryker, $1,204.50.—Louis Ruhe vs. Jacob Strickland, $741.78.—Gustav Ludke vs. Frederick Kroenke and Bernhard Scheuneman, $451.55.—H. S. Dietrich vs. R. M. Turner and A. J. Fish, $197.69.

JUDGE GARY—Savings Bank of Fond du Lac vs. Gustavo Elton, $555.08.—W. F. Jacobs vs. C. B. Holmes, $87.80.—Isaac Hart vs. Joseph Wahl, $733.62.—S. Letcne vs. R. A. Payne and Frederick Ames, $328.45.—Bismark Bund vs. Nicolas Jansen, $239.45.—W. H. Woodbury vs. Thomas Swann, $920.55.—J. Speitel vs. Arthur Connelly and Hugh Woods, $271.11.—G. G. Haskin et al. vs. S. A. Mattison, $362.98.—C. Maxwell vs. J. M. Allen, $357.65.—H. S. Bosworth vs. J. O. Smith, $357.89.—T. Samuel vs. Robert Thoim and James Gratz, $2,281.83.—Horace Warren, use, &c., vs. J. B. Doggett, $150.—E. Smith vs. Leroy Graves, $2,401.—Thomas Moulding et al. vs. M. R. Kenney, $653.—H. H. Shufeldt et al. vs. J. P. Ford, $327.75.—J. A. Morrow vs. E. H. Parker, $572.37.—W. D. Sloan, Assignee, vs. J. B. Huguenin, $242.60.—Paul Fritzsche vs. T. F. Swan, $363.93.—A. A. French et al. vs. The Alden Fruit Preserving Company, $758.23.—C. Knick vs. W. T. Ball, $537.50.—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. J. T. Corcoran, $292.15.—J. B. Stetson vs. S. W. Stryker, $675.58.—E. A. Hartwell vs. G. W. Stone, $609.33.—Same vs. S. E. Rockwell, $267.02.—Jennie E. Wilkins vs. J. D. Colby, $935.83.—G. Green vs. Martin Keller, $103.—H. H. Handy et al. vs. Richard Gerry, $14.—Same vs. N. F. Ravlin, $120.—Abner Smith vs. G. R. Clarke, $222.98.—Same vs. G. R. Clarke, R. P. Layton, and C. P. Silva, $588.09.—J. H. Allen et al. vs. J. H. Thorp, $75.15.—A. E. Storey vs. Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company, $385.37.—W. P. Baker et al. vs. R. M. Rooley, $241.20.—J. M. Cary, use, etc., vs. The Haskell & Barker Car Company, conditional judgment for $330.86.—J. M. Worthington vs. N. L. Jackson, $211.43.—D. A. Knowlton et al. vs. J. F. Benson, $365.70.—National Gold Bank vs. S. J. Walker, $5,568.88.—Third National Bank of St. Louis vs. Same, $8,341.33.—First National Bank of Baraboo vs. J. A. Ellis, $10,806.38.—W. H. Gifford et al. vs. Fred Duensing, $323.38.—Same vs. William Sturges, $302.65.—M. Rogers et al. vs. J. T. Corcoran, $210.62.—J. A. Thomas et al. vs. Ira Holmes, $1,251.89.—M. W. Robinson vs. Marie Horn and Conrad Pirrung, $151.75.—W. H. Horn vs. J. J. Storer, $302.37.—G. C. Smith vs. David A. Gage, $4,519.21.—A. Markewitz vs. S. W. Stryker, $251.07.—E. Mead vs. G. G. Guenther, $434.—A. L. Adams et al. vs. R. P. Blanchard, $98.23.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Reynolds Brothers vs. Robert Taiem, $744.—J. J. Hissey vs. The Marine Company of Chicago, $2,857.55.

SUPREME COURT.

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION—ADMITTED TO PRACTICE—DECISIONS PROMULGATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—In the State Supreme Court there was a full Bench to-day, and the following gentlemen were admitted to practice law: James H. Garnell, Nokomis; Chancey B. Dean, Belvidere; Joseph W. Hays and W. C. Wilson, Chicago; Joseph Hudnett, Lincoln. M. H. Underwood, of Byron, and A. N. Larimer were admitted on foreign license.

The People vs. William H. Coons et al.; original suit; motion of Attorney-General to strike from the files entertained.

The St. Louis, Shelbyville & Detroit Railroad Company vs. Philip Parker; appeal from County Court of Shelby; appeal dismissed; 5 per cent.

James Walsh vs. William D. Johnson; error from McLean; remittitur of $23.50 by defendant.

The People, etc., vs. Robert Houston et al.; original suit; motion for continuance entered.

58. The People, etc., vs. Houston et al.; original suit; Mason County; motion to continue allowed.

54. Peck vs. The People, etc.; error to Scott; motion for time to file brief.

79. Ottner vs. The People, etc.; error to Hancock; suggest diminution of record and motion for certiorari.

32. Crane vs. Crane et al.; error to Vermilion; motion for order to produce original deed.

36. Jennings vs. Hinckle et al.; error to Cumberland; motion to vacate supersedeas; suggest diminution of record.

130. Duryea vs. Berry et al.; appeal from Moultrie; motion for leave to assign additional error.

131. Short et al. vs. Sidell; appeal from Vermilion; same order.

43. Hermann et al. vs. Cunningham et al.; error to Coles; suggest diminution of record and certiorari.

91. Welcorn vs. The People, etc.; error to Shelby; to be submitted on abstracts and brief.

MASONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—The Grand Chapter of the Masons of Nebraska is in session here. The following officers were elected and installed to-day: M. E. G. H. P., A. G. Hastings; M. E. G. J., E. F. Warren; R. W. G., John G. Davis; R. W. G. T., James W. Moore; R. W. G. Secretary, W. R. Bowen. Sixty dollars was voted to procure a suitable memorial for M. E. H. P. Robert W. Furnas. Reports show twelve subordinate chapters and 269 members in the State. No other business of general interest was transacted.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 6.—Twelve opinions were rendered to-day in the Supreme Court. In the case of Daniel Sullivan, who was sentenced to State Prison for ten years for an assault with intent to murder, judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. The defense tried to prove an alibi, whereby a reasonable doubt existed. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company's application for a mandamus to restrain the State from collecting a 3 per cent specific tax on its gross receipts for premiums collected was denied.

ROSS---FANCHER.

Continuation of the Breach-[of-]Promise Trial.

A Lady's Definition of What Court[ing] Consists Of.

Some Witnesses Who Think M[iss] Ross Did Most of the Courting.

The Tender Correspondence---Lu[ke]warm, He; Fervent, She.

Mr. Fancher Tells Just What t[he] "Understanding" Was.

FORENOON SESSION.

THE PLAINTIFF'S VEIL.

The breach-of-promise case of Ross vs. F[an]cher came up again yesterday morning be[fore] Judge Booth, and attracted even a larger [au]dience and deeper interest than on the previ[ous] day, though the evidence was not, in the m[ain,] so spicy in its nature.

At the request of her counsel, the plaintiff [was] recalled to the witness-stand, when the oppos[ing] counsel renewed his application for the Cour[t to] order the witness to raise her veil. He insi[sted] that he had a right to demand it in order that [the] jurors might view the play of her features as [she] gave her evidence. Failing the Court's order [for] the veil to be elevated, the counsel demand[ed] that the application and refusal should be pla[ced] upon record.

The Court denied either the order to raise [the] veil or the recording of his refusal, and [the] examination of the witness proceeded.

After one or two unimportant questions, [the] counsel asked the witness whether it was [not] true that the opposing counsel had confer[red] with her with a view to effecting a compromi[se.] Objection was raised to the question and su[s]tained by the Judge. Plaintiff's counsel th[en] asked for time to produce authorities showi[ng] that evidence of attempts to compromise w[as] competent in the case, which was granted by t[he] Judge.

MISS ROSS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Counsel for the defense then cross-examin[ed] the witness as follows:

Q.—How old are you? A.—I shall be 34 ne[xt] birthday.

Q.—Are you a medium? A.—No, I am no[t,] and never was that I know of.

The counsel was about to ask other questio[ns] of a like nature, when objection was raised [to] them as being impertinent to the case, and su[s]tained by the Court.

Witness identified a number of letters writt[en] by her to the defendant, which the counsel fo[r] the latter put in evidence.

The next witness called for the prosecuti[on] was

MRS. HELENA DEPPY,

No. 517 North Sedgwick street, who stated th[at] she had resided in Chicago for five years la[st] March; had known Miss Ross ever since s[he] came to Chicago; had seen the defendant in t[he] fall of 1873; he called at her house to see Mi[ss] Ross, who was living with her. Defenda[nt] asked questions about the plaintiff; whether s[he] staid at home; how she had been; when th[e] defendant met plaintiff he spook hands wi[th] her and kissed her; late in the evening witne[ss] saw plaintiff sitting on defendant's knee; t[he] latter seemed to be pleased at the condition o[f] affairs.

In cross-examination witness stated that a[l]l her husband lived in two rooms at No. 5[17] North Sedgwick; one of them a bedroo[m,] the other a kitchen; plaintiff and defenda[nt] were in the kitchen and sat upon a lounge, whic[h] was part of its furniture.

FANCHER'S LETTERS.

Counsel for the plaintiff introduced in ev[i]dence a number of letters addressed by defend[ant] to plaintiff, which, as a rule, were [per]matter of fact, and devoid of the love-sick [hu]mor which usually characterizes breach-o[f-] promise correspondence. The following s[pe]cimens may be amusing:

MERCED, March 31.—IDA: I had quite a sick sp[ell] last night. I think I have the epezootick. I am bett[er] to-day. I have not been up to the Ranch to-day. Wi[ll] go to-morrow. Your friend, G. H. FANCHER.

FANCHER'S RANCH, MERCED, April 9.—FRIEN[D] IDA: Your favor of the 6th came to hand to-day. [I] have quite recovered from my sick spel, the weath[er] here is very dry, and prospects for crops are n[ot] very flattering. when I will return to Stockton D[e]pends upon circumstances. Perhaps not before [the] week some time. I remain your friend.

G. H. FANCHER.

MERCED, April 25.—FRIEND IDA: Your favor of th[e] 20d came to hand to-Day. I have been quite si[ck] since I wrote you last. But am now quite well agai[n.] the weather here is verry Dry, and if we do not g[et] rain verry soon the crops will Be a failure. the proba[]bility is that I will not go East this spring.

Your friend. G. H. FANCHER.

Perhaps the following is the least tender of a[ll] the defendant's love letters, the closing par[a]graph being absolutely cruel:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1873.—FRIEND IDA: Yours of the 13th and 15th are at hand I am sor[ry] that you are not haveing Better succes in your Bu[si]ness affairs. I did not start for N. Y. as soon as anticipated will start soon on account of a cold. I a[m] quite unwell have not heard anything from Californ[ia] yet my Brother in Law will not go to California th[is] fall he would have to sacrifice so much on his prope[r]ty. What I will do in the future or when I will return to California is more than I can tel I have some thing in my satchel Belonging to you I will send them [to] you soon. Your friend G. H. FANCHER.

THE PLAINTIFF AS A CASSINO-PLAYER.

A telegram dated Merced, Aug. 26, 1873, i[n] which the defendant invited the plaintiff to mee[t] him at E Capitan, is mainly interesting from th[e] fact that on the back of it is the cassino score o[f] players identified as "F" and "R," in whic[h] "R," an abbreviation for Ross, beat "F," short[ly] evidently, for Fancher, eight out of nine game[s] which they played, suggesting that if the lad[y] had only succeeded in playing her cards as we[ll] later on the present suit would hardly have eve[r] had an existence.

The next evidence introduced by the plain[tiff's] counsel was in the nature of a deposition o[f]

AGNES A. FOGG,

of San Francisco City, taken in that city, an[d] setting forth that she knew both parties to th[e] present suit, having lived in Stockton, Cal., during the entire year of 1873. Witness knew of complainant's making journeys with defend[ant] during the summer of 1873, their object be[ing] to improve the health of defendant and fo[r] pleasure. Understood that the parties to th[e] suit were engaged to be married at the time.

The cross-interrogatory contained in the de[position] did not produce anything in conflict to the above, but is valuable as containing th[e] witness' definition of the act of courting, which in answer to a question, she gave as follows: "My understanding of the word 'court' is to seek, woo, or gain the affection of another, by walking, riding, conversing, and such other at[]tentions as are extended by lovers to each other,"—an opinion which ought to be studied carefully by all old bachelors with quantities of real estate, gold-bonds, and susceptibilities.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The hearing of the case was resumed at [] o'clock, the attendance being very large. Th[e] defense introduced

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES

residing in Stockton, Cal., relative to the rela[]tions existing between the plaintiff and defend[]ant. In several instances an opinion was ex[]pressed as to whether the defendant courted the plaintiff, or the plaintiff courted the defendant.

Mr. O'Brien, counsel for the plaintiff, objected to this class of testimony, as being a matter of opinion and not of fact.

Counsel for defendant cited a decision of th[e] Supreme Court wherein it was held that such evidence was admissible, and the Court, there[]fore, overruled the objection.

Mrs. L. B. Fanning, at whose house in Stock[]ton the plaintiff resided, deposed that she ha[d] heard Miss Ross say that she

INTENDED TO CAPTIVATE

the defendant, and would use her mesmeric pow[]ers to that purpose,—that she must have money and would marry no man for any other purpo[se.]

Mrs. L. B. Roff deposed that the plainti[ff] showed a fondness for defendant which he di[d] not seem to return.

"OTHER ATTENTIONS."

In the deposition of William Colnon, proprie[]tor of the Eagle Hotel in Stockton, the question occurred, "Did any other gentlemen pay atten[]tions to the plaintiff?"

Mr. O'Brien objected to the question, as i[]

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FANCHER'S RANCH, MERCED, April 9.—FRIEND IDA: Your favor of the 6th came to hand to-day. I have quite recovered from my sick spel. the weather here is verry dry, and prospects for crops are not very flattering. when I will return to Stockton Depends upon circumstances. Perhaps not before next week some time. I remain your friend,
G. H. FANCHER.

MERCED, April 25.—FRIEND IDA: Your favor of the 23d came to hand to-Day. I have been quite sick since I wrote you last, But am now quite well again, the weather here is verry Dry, and if we do not get rain verry soon the crops will Be a failier. the probability is that I will not go East this spring. . . . Your friend.
G. H. FANCHER.

Perhaps the following is the least tender of all the defendant's love letters, the closing paragraph being absolutely cruel:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1873.—FRIEND IDA Yours of the 13th and 15th are at hand I am sorry that you are not haveing Better succes in your Business affairs. I did not start for N. Y. as soon as I anticipated will start soon on account of a cold. I am quite unwell have not heard anything from California yet my Brother in Law will not go to California this fall he would have to sacrifice so much on his property. What I will do in the future or when I will return to California is more than I can tel I have some things in my satchel Belonging to you I will send them to you soon. Your friend G. H. FANCHER.

THE PLAINTIFF AS A CASSINO-PLAYER.

A telegram dated Merced, Aug. 20, 1873, in which the defendant invited the plaintiff to meet him at E. Capitan, is mainly interesting from the fact that on the back of it is the cassino score of players identified as "F" and "R," in which "R," an abbreviation for Ross, beat "F," short, evidently, for Fancher, eight out of nine games which they played, suggesting that if the lady had only succeeded in playing her cards as well later on the present suit would hardly have ever had an existence.

The next evidence introduced by the plaintiff's counsel was in the nature of a deposition of

AGNES A. FOGG,

of San Francisco City, taken in that city, and setting forth that she knew both parties to the present suit, having lived in Stockton, Cal., during the entire year of 1873. Witness knew of complainant's making journeys with defendant during the summer of 1873, their object being to improve the health of defendant and for pleasure. Understood that the parties to the suit were engaged to be married at the time.

The cross-interrogatory contained in the deposition did not produce anything in conflict to the above, but is valuable as containing the witness' definition of the act of courting, which, in answer to a question, she gave as follows: "My understanding of the word 'court' is to seek, woo, or gain the affection of another, by walking, riding, conversing, and such other attentions as are extended by lovers to each other,"—an opinion which ought to be studied carefully by all old bachelors with quantities of real estate, gold-bonds, and susceptibilities.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The hearing of the case was resumed at 2 o'clock, the attendance being very large. The defense introduced

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES

residing in Stockton, Cal., relative to the relations existing between the plaintiff and defendant. In several instances an opinion was expressed as to whether the defendant courted the plaintiff, or the plaintiff courted the defendant.

Mr. O'Brien, counsel for the plaintiff, objected to this class of testimony, as being a matter of opinion and not of fact.

Counsel for defendant cited a decision of the Supreme Court wherein it was held that such evidence was admissible, and the Court, therefore, overruled the objection.

Mrs. L. B. Fanning, at whose house in Stockton the plaintiff resided, deposed that she had heard Miss Ross say that she

INTENDED TO CAPTIVATE

the defendant, and would use her mesmeric powers to that purpose,—that she must have money, and would marry no man for any other purpose.

Mrs. L. B. Eoff deposed that the plaintiff showed a fondness for defendant which he did not seem to return.

"OTHER ATTENTIONS."

In the deposition of William Colnon, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel in Stockton, the question occurred, "Did any other gentlemen pay attentions to the plaintiff?"

Mr. O'Brien objected to the question, as irrelevant, unless intended to affect the reputation of the plaintiff for chastity.

The Court ruled that it was a fact that the jury ought to know, and admitted the answer, which was: "Other gentlemen did pay attention to Miss Ross."

Mr. Colnon also deposed that he had heard her inquire how much defendant was worth, and that he told her about $100,000.

Other depositions were read showing that there were no public appearances of any relation beyond those of friendship between plaintiff and defendant, the deponents all uniting in saying that the plaintiff seemed to court the defendant.

Testimony to the effect that Miss Ross was known as

"WAXY,"

on account of her having been engaged in the manufacture of wax-flowers, was objected to and ruled out.

Letters from plaintiff to the defendant were then introduced by the defense. The following samples will serve to show the style of correspondence, which on the part of Miss Ross was neatly written, and as a rule well expressed. Only those portions bearing upon the question of the relations between Miss Ross and Mr. Fancher are given, the immaterial and uninteresting parts being omitted:

REGRETS AND FEARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14, 1873.—MR. FANCHER: I regret that we had no opportunity to speak alone when we last met. . . . Your cordiality misled me. . . . You failed to call as you said you should. . . . I fear that some evil-minded person has poisoned your mind concerning me.

NO SYMPATHY WITH METHODISTS.

STOCKTON, March 24.—We have been cleaning house all day, and I am very tired. . . . There was a great crowd to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Methodist Church. I did not watch the proceedings with any interest, having no sympathy with this secesh church. . . . I miss you very much indeed, and shall look for your return anxiously. . . . Must I be disappointed? . . . Kind regards to Mr. Sperry, and love to your own dear self.

LONELY WITHOUT HIM.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Why have I looked so long to enjoy your loved society? What have I said or done to offend you? . . . I am so disappointed, and my heart is filled with forebodings. . . . It seems so careless of you to be away six long weeks, and then, while here, to spend but one evening in my society. . . . Hoping I have not forfeited the little love and respect of which you have assured me, I remain your affectionate IDA.

ENOUGH OF THIS.

Mr. O'Brien here inquired, "Have we not had enough to indicate the unfeigned love the plaintiff bore the defendant?"

The Court—I can't tell that.

Mr. O'Brien—Lay on, then.

The reading was continued.

DO WRITE.

STOCKTON, April 6.—I have been worrying for fear you were sick. . . . I am lonely and homesick when you are away. . . . You are not here now to push me away, so I can say what I please. . . . If you are too sick to write, have some one else, for I am very anxious.

SHE CANNOT SLEEP.

STOCKTON, April 10.—I am so troubled to-day, not hearing from you or seeing you, that I cannot sleep at night. . . . Now, dear, do not neglect me any longer.

SO UNHAPPY!

STOCKTON, April 23.—I fear now that you intend getting ready to go East. . . . I am so unhappy when you are gone.

RELIEVED.

STOCKTON, April 27.—Your note reached me, and relieved me of a great deal of anxiety. If you come by Thursday night I shall be alone in the house. . . . Mr. McQueen and his wife have again been persecuting me with more remarks.

WHY READ THE LETTERS?

Mr. O'Brien said he could see no object in reading this interminable list of love-letters.

The Court remarked that he had no control over the reading, but hoped the gentleman would read no unnecessary letters.

Mr. O'Brien—We will admit that the woman was crazy in love with their client.

Counsel for the defense proceeded to read more of the epistles.

WANTS HIM NEAR HER.

STOCKTON, May 4.— . . . I wish you would move the ranch here to Stockton, and then I might see you at least once a month. . . .

This letter was extremely long, and the Court's patience being severely tried, he remarked: "If there are any others as long as that, and having as little application, do not read them." [Laughter.]

Counsel produced another:

AFFECTIONATE BUT NOT PASSIONATE.

STOCKTON, May 29.—Can you conscientiously say you never meant to give me hope? I am affectionate but not passionate, and appreciate you as a like nature. . . . I would be a true and faithful wife if you would bestow upon me that sacred title. . . . You refuse to give me a place in your heart. Can and will you not take me to your heart my dear? I will not trouble you for a year if you will at the end of that time make me your wife. . . . I think if dearie comes back to me I will not disturb him so much again. Do try me again, please.

GETTING INDIGNANT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Why have you neglected to write for the past month?

PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—*George H. Fancher*—SIR: You have treated me not only unfeelingly but discourteously. . . . Longer forbearance is impossible. If you do not immediately answer this letter I shall write to my friends in Stockton, explaining the situation of affairs, or shall go to Stockton forthwith and confront you.

ANSWER, OR LOOK OUT.

A telegram dated Chicago, Dec. 17, 1873, read thus:

GEORGE H. FANCHER: Answer my last last letter immediately, or I come to Stockton. Telegraph reply.

MR. FANCHER'S TESTIMONY.

The defendant, George H. Fancher, then took the stand, and testified that he resided in San Joaquin County, Cal., about 9 miles from Stockton. Was 47 years of age; by occupation a farmer in California since 1854. Was introduced to Miss Ross in Stockton by Mr. Sturgeon, a tobacconist. Witness was stopping at the Eagle Hotel when Sturgeon asked him to go over and have an introduction to his girl, who was stopping at Fanning's; staid until 11 or 12 o'clock; Miss Ross asked him to call again; he said perhaps he might. The third or fourth time he met her she told him she was an orphan, and, from what she had learned, witness believed he bore a good reputation, and asked him if was willing to marry her. Witness told her he would not decoy anybody, but nothing was more distant from his mind than marriage; that he was broken down in health, and would not make a fit husband for any woman; if she was indulging in any such feeling he was glad she had mentioned it, for it might lead to hard feelings. She accepted the situation in reference to marriage, but said she would like to continue the acquaintance, for it would benefit her in her position. He told her his physician and mutual friends had prescribed female society as good for him, and if she had that understanding he would continue to call whenever he was in Stockton. Witness was then under medical treatment for kidney disease, nervous dyspepsia, etc.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Interoceanic Canal Surveys.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 4.

Two surveying expeditions, sent out under the auspices of the United States Government, will leave this port to-morrow, in the steamer City of Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, for Central America. One of them is commanded by Lieut. Fred Collins, of the United States Navy, and will proceed to survey a tract of land on the Isthmus of Darien at a point where it is 28 miles wide. The other is commanded by Capt. Edward P. Lull, of the United States Navy, and will proceed to survey the territory on the Isthmus of Panama at a point where the distance from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean is about 48 miles. The locality is in the vicinity of the railroad which extends from Aspinwall to Panama. The object of these surveys is to determine the best locality for the cutting through of an interoceanic canal which will be capable of accommodating steamships of the largest tonnage, so as to permit them to go direct from Atlantic ports to San Francisco and points on the Pacific coast. There have been six expeditions already sent by the United States to the Central American region, and surveys have been made at different points in Nicaragua, Tehuantepec, and the Isthmus of Darien. Reports upon them have been sent in and published, with the exception of the last two to Nicaragua, commanded respectively by naval officers Lull and Hatfield. These reports are now in the hands of the printer, and will be made public in a few days. The officers who command the two expeditions which will leave to-morrow have each made four previous surveys. Lieut. Collins' purpose is to perfect a former examination, but Capt. Lull will begin an entirely new work. The latter said yesterday to a *Tribune* reporter that he thought no subsequent surveys would be made, and that a decision as to the most desirable location for a canal would soon be reached. The whole region has been very thoroughly examined, or will have been when he shall finish his present undertaking.

Journalism in Paris.

Journalism is conducted in Paris on the prize system. To every subscriber is given a gold watch or a pianoforte, or some trifle of that sort. *Figaro* has hit on a great prize. Its proprietor secures for the director of the new opera the services of Nilsson. Gratitude of the director: "What can I ever do for you, my dear fellow?" *Figaro* finds an easy answer. On such a night, before the opera is opened to the public, it is to be lighted up and visited by all the great official magnates. Give me the privilege of a night like that for my subscribers and we are even. So *Figaro* offers this, the best of all the prizes, to the Paris public.

THE COUNTY FRAUDS.

A Visit of Investigation to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum.

The Warden Testifies that He Did Keep a Record of Supplies Received.

He Suspected Mr. Holden's Motives, and Withheld It.

It Is Discovered that the Fault Rests with the County Board.

The Joint Committees of Charities, Public Service, and Hospitals, consisting of Commissioners Conley, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Guenther, Busse, Clough, Holden, Herting, and Carroll, of the County Board, proceeded in carriages to the Insane Asylum at Jefferson yesterday afternoon, and had an examination of witnesses in regard to the irregularities complained of in Mr. Holden's report.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM

was first investigated, Mr. Conley being called to the chair.

Mr. George Kimberly had only to say about the farm that there were about 110 acres of the county ground cultivated; the best possible care had been taken of the same; the neighbors had congratulated the authorities on its appearance; the crop produced last year was equal, if not superior, to that of any other period; the yield surpassed that of any farm around. The main yield of the year had been as follows: Oats, 1,500 bushels; potatoes, 900; corn, 400; turnips, 150; carrots, 125; beets, 275; beans, 40; heads of cabbage, 4,000; pickles, cucumbers, 120; radishes, 10; tomatoes, 10; peas, 30; millet, 25 tons; sweet corn, etc., 5 bushels. The oats was all threshed with flails; told the farmer to call what help he needed; there was a little quantity of unthreshed oats in the barn, which Mr. Holden had seen; the vegetables were either measured or a close estimate was made; could not remember how long it took to thresh the oats; had 300 bushels of oats on hand Jan. 1; all the old seasoned oats was used up by the month of August; no hogs had died on the farm latterly; quite a number died during the past year; some of them were large and fat; the hogs were buried; the farm was chiefly worked by the paupers; in the summer time very few of the men are able bodied; in many cases they had to give men some little perquisites to induce them to remain; about thirty persons were employed on the farm in summer, mostly convalescent patients.

MR. DUNNING, A FARMER,

was interrogated. His ground adjoined the county farm; thought the farm was run better during the last year than the two years previous; thought the farm was managed as well as could be expected under the circumstances; did not know who took especial charge of the farm; saw Messrs. Kimberly and Walsh occasionally; the farm was watered as well as the general run of farms in the vicinity; Sometimes, of course, teams had to be taken away, to go on business to the city, which often retarded the work. Heard no complaints among the neighbors. Heard complaints previous to last year. Had not much experience in raising hogs; but, if any fat ones died, he would sell them for grease, if he could do no better. In raising cows, he would divide the pasture ground as much as possible, so that it might not be exhausted.

Commissioner McCaffrey said there was no use in blaming Mr. Kimberly about the pasture, as everybody knew that they ought to have 60 acres of pasturage, when they had only 15.

The farm matter was then passed, and

THE MATTER OF GROCERIES, ETC.,

was taken up. Mr. Kimberly, being examined on this point, said he did not authorize Miss Rexford, or anybody else, to keep an account of the receipt of the goods at the institution; did not tell the Chairman of the Committee that there was one kept by her; kept one himself; collected slips of goods sent in as they came; the Chairman called in witness for the detailed account of December; had it in as far as received; about the November account, told the Chairman that he would make statement when he had checked everything up; he always checked goods by means of the slips, and also kept a book; the only official visit that he was aware of was the visit of Mr. Holden himself; he did not understand that Mr. Holden asked him to give an account in the regular manner, except as regarded the slips; took the goods as they came, supposing them to be those purchased.

In reply to Mr. Holden, Mr. Kimberly said that he

NEVER HAD ANY SAMPLES

to go by; he took them as they came; he remembered Mr. Holden's demand upon him for admission to the dry-goods department of the Asylum; Mrs. Rexford's account-book was looked over; Mr. Holden had not been ungentlemanly in his language, but he (Kimberly) had been informed that Mr. Holden intended to injure him—to have him out of the Asylum at any price, and he was, therefore, careful, when account was demanded by him, what books he gave up; he would say "No," relative to the question whether he told Holden that he kept an account.

Commissioner McCaffrey said that he

SAW THE ACCOUNT-BOOK

kept by Mr. Kimberly, two days after Mr. Holden's visit; Kimberly told him that he was afraid to yield up the book, because he was afraid that Mr. Holden might carry off the leaves of the account, as he did in the case of Miss Rexford, and then he would have nothing left; that was his reason for not showing the Commissioner the book.

Commissioner Clough asked where Mr. Kimberly had heard Mr. Holden was his enemy.

Mr. Kimberly had heard it from outside sources; he might have heard it from some members of the Board; he did not know that he had any more confidence in Mr. McCaffrey than in Mr. Holden; he did not say that the latter wanted the book for sinister purposes.

In answer to Mr. Holden, Mr. Kimberly said that he

DID NOT REMEMBER

whether Mr. Holden had asked him relative to samples of clothing when they were together at the Poor-House; he did not remember whether he had told Mr. Holden that he kept no account of the goods as they were received. He did not check the goods that were received at the place by the requisition that was sent for them; he checked them by his "slips" subsequently. On several occasions exchanges were made of certain goods for others, but there was always full value received in the exchange.

In answer to Mr. Holden, the Warden said that, when a requisition was made for dry goods, sometimes other articles were received; for example, the employes complained that they could not stand the 27-cent tea, and, therefore, he had gone into the contractor's and made exchange for better tea; Dr. Tope and others protested that they could not drink the 27-cent tea; that it made them sick; he did the business on his own authority and because of the complaints; the extras were afterwards stricken out by the Committee; Mr. Lonergan would not hear of any additional expense, even indirectly.

Mr. Kimberly explained his position after the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Public Charities.

NO RULES OR REGULATIONS

governed the institution except those made by the medical practitioner; they had to work along as well as they could without rules and regulations. Dr. Tope never interfered with the distribution of goods; Dr. Tope, however, had made appointments in the Asylum, which the Warden considered interfering with his jurisdiction.

The Chair — Commissioner Carroll, when Warden, knew how it was himself. How was it?

Commissioner Carroll—Oh, the Warden was chief boss. [Laughter.]

A CORRECT OBSERVATION.

Commissioner McCaffrey said the looseness was in the County Board, not in the employes, and until the Board passed stringent laws for the government of county institutions they could not expect scrupulous care and strict discipline from the people they employed.

MISS REXFORD, THE HOUSEKEEPER,

being called, stated that no goods could be received at the Asylum without her knowledge; that the dry goods went to the sewing department—all but the unmade dry goods; there might have been goods sent from the Asylum to the Poor-House; she could not be very particular; the account she kept was of the goods that went into the sewing-room; she remembered that some cotton batting arrived some time ago; it belonged to the other house, and was received in error, although the bill was made out to the Asylum; Mr. Kimberly had sent for the batting, which was given up; she did not keep the account by the number of yards, but by the piece; she kept the number of yards for the first month, but not afterward; the pieces did not, in her opinion, differ very much, but there was some difference; she could not say whether there ever was a difference of 10 yards in two pieces; she considered that her account was correct, as regarded the number of yards; she sometimes went home for a little time, and on such occasions left her keys with the Supervisoress; she did not remember that any dry goods came while she was absent; Dr. Tope requested her to keep the account, so that she might know what disposition was made of the goods that came into her department; she supposed Mr. Kimberly had the chief authority, although Dr. Tope had the hiring and discharging of help in the Asylum; she had never heard of any quarrel between Dr. Tope and Mr. Kimberly as regarded authority.

JOHN WALSH, ASSISTANT WARDEN,

was next examined. He said that, when goods came to the Asylum, they were sometimes in the habit of taking them to the Poor-House, if required there, or the reverse; if a chest of tea arrived, he would weigh it and report to the Warden; if dry-goods came, he would check off the number of goods and report in the same manner; when goods were marked for the Asylum, they were deposited there; when marked for the Poor-House, they were left at that place; when not marked at all, the goods were generally sent to the Poor-House; he considered that the Warden should receive the goods at the Asylum; never gave any account to Miss Rexford at all; she could not know anything about goods received at the Poor-House; the knowledge of the lady would be naturally confined to her own department; there are different store-rooms for dry-goods; two were in the basement of the Asylum, one over the laundry, and there were a couple of closets which were utilized on occasions; the Supervisor was given charge of the goods; did not see Miss Rexford in the sewing-room when goods were received; there had been frequent transfers between the two institutions; he took account of all goods received at both places, on sheets of paper, and handed them to Mr. Kimberly; had no knowledge of what he did with them; whenever mistakes were made relative to consignment of goods to the wrong place, they were immediately corrected; he never made any accounts out for Miss Rexford; there were seven or eight different store-rooms in the Insane Department; Miss Rexford had keys to all of them; marks on the packages of dry goods showed a variance of 10 yards, sometimes, in a piece; if people in the institution desired to steal, he believed it was often possible to do so.

Commissioner McCaffrey said that the Board of Commissioners should immediately issue rules and regulations for the guidance of the employes; they should be posted up, and then, if not lived up to, let the derelict employes be discharged. That is the only way to do the business.

Commissioner Guenther made a speech, in which he said he wanted the most thorough investigation, so that every man might stand fair before the community.

This ended the proceedings, and the Committees adjourned.

The account-book of Mr. Kimberly, so often referred to, was placed in the hands of Commissioner Conley, so that the Committees might inspect it.

A ROW.

About $60 Worth of Telegraphing That Was Done in the Wrong Man's Name, and Was not Paid for.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 6.—Postmaster-General Jewell, some time ago, notified the Special Mail Agent of Iowa, Mr. H. C. Van Luven, that his services were not needed any longer, and to turn over his official papers. Mr. Jewell wished to reduce the expenses of the Department by reducing the force, and to do the work with fewer men. We believe Mr. Van Luven was considered an efficient officer. At the time, the event was not considered of special importance, and consequently no report of it was made. Since then the action taken by certain parties has attracted considerable attention, and as I am on the ground, and acquainted with the facts, I will give them for the benefit of your readers, and to correct any wrong impression. As a matter of course Mr. Van Luven, on receiving his dismissal, was considerably exercised. He used the telegraph freely, sending many dispatches to Washington, D. C., signing H. O. Pratt's (member of Congress from the Fourth District of Iowa) name to the dispatches, the bill to be collected on the Washington end. The telegrams were all addressed to Mr. Jewell. Of course Mr. Jewell refused to pay the bill, which amounted to over $60. Pratt came out and denied that he ever gave Van Luven any authority whatever to use his name. When the dispatches were sent, Van Luven told Mr. Lloyd, managing operator (telegraph) at this place, that he had a letter from Pratt authorizing him to use his name. On oath Van Luven swore that Pratt had authorized him verbally to use his name. Then it became a question of veracity between Van Luven and Pratt, and we are inclined to believe the former. Finally Van Luven paid the bill and settled the matter satisfactorily to all parties. Some of the papers charge Mr. W. J. Lloyd with collusion in sending these dispatches. Mr. Lloyd is the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at this place, and it is but justice to say in his behalf that he is perfectly innocent of what is charged against him, and that he has been exonerated entirely by the officers of the Company from any blame. The showing that he made to the Company of his connection with the matter was accepted as highly satisfactory. He simply performed his duty, and nothing more.

"IRREGULARITIES."

Democratic County Officers Who Have Been Grabbing for Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Jan. 6.—This week's issue of the *Herald and Ohio Liberal* has the opening chapter of the report of Frank Ward, as the special examiner appointed by the County Commissioners to investigate the transactions of county officials since 1865. The investigation was ordered in consequence of a growing belief that the tax-payers had been robbed by dishonest servants, which finally amounted to a demand on the part of the people to see the figures. Mr. Ward has been painstaking and thorough in his work, and the result will doubtless stand as history. The report shows that between the years 1865 and 1874, the different County Auditors have drawn about $8,000 illegal fees. These fees were allowed and drawn on the order of the Commissioner. The County Clerk, it appears, received between 1869 and 1873, on criminal cases, $2,000 that has not yet been paid into the Treasury. The claim is made that the amount was paid to the Prosecuting-Attorney, but no receipt is produced. He also holds about $2,000 unclaimed costs in civil cases not yet paid over to the Treasurer. It is also claimed that the Sheriffs, for the past ten years up to 1873, have been retaining a large amount of appraisers' and jury fees instead of paying them over to the Treasurer. There appears to be a single honest Sheriff during the period mentioned—Nelson Ozier, a Republican. The other officers charged with dishonest practices are Democrats.

SUED FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Edward Lange, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court of an unlawful use of mail-bags, was erroneously sentenced by Judge Benedict, of that court, to fine and imprisonment, when the law authorizes only a fine or imprisonment. The first part of the sentence having been fulfilled, the United States Supreme Court decided that the second part (imprisonment) was enforced without authority of law, and Lange was discharged. Thereupon he brought suit for false imprisonment. The demurrer was set by the defendant, on the ground that a Judge was not liable in a civil action for damages, notwithstanding the commission of an error. Judge Van Brunt, of the State Supreme Court, has overruled this demurrer, deciding that a Judge of a court of general jurisdiction makes himself liable to an action when he attempts to enforce a judgment which he knows to have been satisfied.

A MINERS' STRIKE AVERTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 6.—An important step was taken by the miners to-day, which will, in all probability, be followed by similar ones, and the threatened strike averted. A committee of the employes of the Riverside Coal Company, an influential corporation, waited on the manager and stated their willingness to accept the reduction. They were allowed to go to work at once, and operations will begin to-morrow at the Enterprise mines.

It is said that a man can make a fool of himself cheaper in Washington than in any other city in America. Does it at Government expense, you know.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RAILROAD NEWS.

Rumored Interest Default by the West Wisconsin.

Encouraging Reports Concerning the Chicago & South Atlantic.

THE WEST WISCONSIN.

RUMORED DEFAULT.

The report was current in the railway offices yesterday that the West Wisconsin Railroad had defaulted in the payment of the January interest, and from what can be learned there is no doubt that the report is correct. It is the general opinion that a Receiver will be appointed within a short time. The road has struggled along bravely, and paid its interest promptly up to this time, but it had finally to succumb, the enforcement of the Potter law having materially reduced its income.

The West Wisconsin Railroad runs from Elroy, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn., a distance of about 200 miles. A very important item of its traffic is the transportation of lumber, the rates on which have been so materially reduced by the enforcement of the Potter law as to compel the Company to carry this article at a loss. It is the general opinion that, unless the provisions of the Potter law are modified by the present Legislature, several other of the Wisconsin roads will have to go into litigation. The Wisconsin law is the most onerous in existence, and not even the larger roads—such as the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—could exist under its provisions were it not that their lines ran through the State, both ends being outside the one in Illinois, the other in Minnesota. The law does not affect the business carried through from one point to another, as the Legislature cannot regulate inter-State business. Hence these two lines are able to exist, though their gross earnings have been reduced about 25 per cent since the law has been enforced.

CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC.

PROGRESS IN CHARLESTON.

According to the Charleston *Courier and News*, the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad is making great progress. A mass-meeting of the citizens of Union County, South Carolina, was held Dec. 12, at Union, to vote upon the proposition to issue $150,000 in county bonds, to be taken by the Spartanburg & Ashleville Railroad at par in exchange for preferred stock of the road. The Spartanburg & Ashleville Railroad, which will soon be completed, is a link in the air-line from the most important harbor in the southeast, Charleston, to the most important city in the Northwest, Chicago.

Mayor Steedman, who was elected Chairman, made a speech, in which he said that the enterprise which they had come together that day to consider was so large in its probabilities, so vast in its expected results, and would so deeply affect the growth and profitable development of the country through which the line was to pass, that it was but eminently just that the people should aid in its construction. The great social problem of the day in the United States, which was agitating the minds of men, attracting universal attention, and even affecting the politics of the nation, was the question of cheap transportation between the Eastern and Western sections of this great country. For years the movement of the products of Western agriculture to Eastern consumers had been embarrassed on account of its enormous quantity and its small value in proportion to its bulk and weight, rendering the freightage over long distances onerous both to producers and consumers. To give some idea of its amount, he stated that ten Northwestern States, in a year of full crop, raise between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels of grain for shipment. Beside these 7,500,000 tons of vegetable food, they send East 2,500,000 tons of other agricultural products, 2,500,000 tons of forest products, 1,000,000 tons of petroleum, and 1,000,000 tons of manufactured articles and other iron, to tide-water for shipment. Agriculture and the centre of its surplus products were rapidly moving westward. In 1850, Pennsylvania produced more wheat than any other State. In 1873, Minnesota showed the largest product. More than half the wheat produced in the Northwestern States for export and consumption was now grown west of the Mississippi River. This rapid and increasing movement of the centres of population and of agricultural production westward had had this consequence. In the rapid development of the country, the location of the centres of surplus agricultural products advanced so far to the westward that the cost of moving it by rail to the Atlantic Ocean had in effect closed the routes by rail to a large proportion of that surplus. The gigantic growth of its shipments has at last overloaded all means of transportation to the seaboard, and the West and Northwest had, in consequence, become embarrassed by the richness of their wonderful increase in population, wealth, and productiveness. The question how to move this immense production, and how to find a practical route to tide-water, shorter and better than those in existence, had stimulated the organization of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company. The speaker then showed what had been actually done in the last twelve months toward carrying this project to a successful completion. The City of Chicago and the State of Illinois had subscribed and raised $6,000,000 to build the road to the Ohio River. Kentucky had granted a charter to the road through her territory. In North Carolina the Counties of Buncombe, Henderson, and Madison had voted public subscriptions to the amount of $250,000, and all along the line people had shown, by their enthusiasm and their liberal subscriptions, that they thoroughly understand and appreciate the importance of the road.

Speeches were also made by a number of other prominent gentlemen.

Finally a resolution was adopted that Union County, S. C., should subscribe $150,000 to the new road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RAILROAD ON THE ICE.

A Duluth paper proposes a railroad on the ice from Duluth to the Sault—the whole length of Lake Superior. It claims that all that is necessary is to spike the rails to the ice, without grading, filling, excavating, ballasting, or ties. The track, it says, could be taken up every spring and stowed away. The road would be about 400 miles long, and a dead level. The ice lasts till April; is thick enough to sustain a train of cars; the freight cars could be transferred to the ice without reloading, and the rails could either be spiked to the ice or they could be fastened in a frame and laid on the ice without spikes.

OHIO ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., Jan. 6.—The stockholders of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company recently adopted a resolution looking towards forfeiture of the lease with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. This morning, on petition of the attorneys of the Atlantic & Great Western Road, Judge McClure granted an injunction restraining the Cleveland & Mahoning Company from forfeiting the lease or attempting to forfeit it.

The jury in the $20,000 suit against the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Company failed to agree after being out from Saturday until Tuesday morning, and were discharged.

A Celebrated Cook.

A very remarkable character has died suddenly in Paris—Sophie, the cook to whom the late Dr. Veron was indebted for his reputation as the first dinner-giver in Paris for something like half a century. Sophie generally used to come in after dinner and be complimented, and, in her humble way, became acquainted with almost every man and woman of note in Paris, from Mlle. Mars and Mlle. Rachel, Taglioni, and the Elsslers, down to modern stars—from Talma to Regnier. The late Emperor, while plain Citizen Louis Napoleon, partook of the good things elaborated by this woman of genius; and a late statesman, whose impecuniosity was notorious, had many a battle with her to gain access to her master, who used to oblige him with small loans until he became President of the Corps Legislatif.

BANKING.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 & 11 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE,
Corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
GROVER & COLE.
Inaugural Performance, Monday Evening Next, Jan. 11.
TO-DAY THE SALE OF SEATS commences at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, State-st.
"SECURE YOUR SEATS."
Presenting the following Unexampled Company of Stars:
SIGNORA ALBERTAZZI, the very celebrated Prima Donna.
THE WORRELL SISTERS, Sophie and Irene, the famous Burlesque Stars.
MAGGIE GRAY, the popular and beautiful serio-comic.
ELLA WESNER, the very distinguished and popular artiste.
Miss ANNIE SINCLAIR, Miss ELLA NORMAN, Miss TILLIE NOEL, Miss MARY HAYWOOD, the wonderful Athletic Stars.
Mons. and Mme. D'OMER, the Startling Sensation of the Age.
THE GREAT CURRY, Most Renowned and Skillful of all on the Elevated Bars.
The Very Famous FAUST FAMILY, the Great Card during the recent Spectacular run in New York.
The Wonderful Masters of Gyration, VENUS and ADONIS.
The very Popular Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish Comedian, SAM DEVERE.
The Celebrated and Favorite Character Negro Comedian, CHARLEY HOWARD.
The Rare and Excellent Song and Dance Artists, SCOTT and BRYANT.
The Great Favorite Song and Dance Monarchs, WALTERS and MORTON.
The Popular Burlesque Comedian, G. K. FORTESCUE.
The Favorite Young Comedian, HARRY LITTLE.
The Excellent and Popular Comedian, T. A. McINTYRE.
The Favorite Burlesque Comedian, HARRY PHILLIPS.
Mr. WALTER HUGHES, Mr. CHAS. SEYMOUR, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. WINTER, Mr. WARD.
Inaugural Performance, Monday Evening Next, Jan. 11.
PRICES—50c, Parquette and Balcony; 25c extra, secured; 50c extra, Orchestra secured; 35c, Grand Tier; 15c, Family Circle.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts.
THE GREAT SENSATIONS!!
M'LLE DE LACOUR'S
CAN-CAN DANCERS,
And Mme. RENTZ'S
Female Minstrels
REINFORCED BY TEN NEW STARS
This week, presenting an entirely New Programme.
TIME-TABLE.
8 O'CLOCK....The Female Minstrels
9 O'CLOCK....The Great Specialty Olio
10 O'CLOCK....The Can-Can
Matinees Tuesday and Friday at 2:30.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Monday, Jan. 4, every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, Watts Phillips' original drama, in three acts, entitled
LOST IN LONDON!
Gotten up regardless of expense, with all the original music, scenery, costumes, and mechanical effects.
Including the Great Snow Storm and Coal Mine Scenes.
Act 1---Lancashire. Act 2---London. Act 3---In the Neighborhood of London.
In course of elaborate preparation, and will shortly be produced, the event of the season, "MAGNOLIA."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Jan. 4—Positively last week Kelly & Leon's translation of Herve's Comic Opera,
LE PETIT FAUST!
MARGUERITE....THE ONLY LEON.
KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS
And Burlesque Opera Troupe in a bill of rare novelties. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, last time of
The Double Wedding!
And THE GOOD FOR NOTHING!
THIS EVENING, by request, PEEP O'DAY.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, the "Old Museum" specialty, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Monday, Jan. 11, the life-lesson—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Nights of the Queen of Emotional Acting,
CLARA MORRIS.
TO-NIGHT, by request,
CAMILLE.
Friday, Benefit of Miss Morris—MACBETH. Saturday—LAST MORRIS MATINEE—ALIXE. Sunday—Second Grand Concert.
Monday—CHARLOTTE THOMPSON as JANE EYRE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Morton's Comedy,
SPEED THE PLOW.
J. H. McVICKER as....FARMER ASHFIELD
Saturday Matinee—McVICKER as Billy Lackaday and Mr. Golightly.
Monday—BEN DE BAR as FALSTAFF.

SUNDAY LECTURE.
PROF. ELIAS COLBERT
ON
THE WEATHER.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock. 10 cents.

THE RINK.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7,
Grand Hurdle Race.
A Prize of $5.00 to the winner. Also, the same evening, a GRAND SCRUB RACE. A Prize of a Lady's and Gent's Season Ticket to the winner.
Admission as usual.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof Safes Required by the U. S. Treasury Department.
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1875.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 m. on the 30th day of January, 1875, for furnishing the fire and burglar-proof safes required by the United States Treasury Department for one year from the acceptance of the proposal of the successful bidder.
Specifications and drawings, showing the form of construction, and forms of proposal, can be obtained upon application at the Office of the Supervising Architect.
All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District-Attorney of the District wherein the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.
Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at the Office of the Supervising Architect, and must conform in every respect with the requirements of this advertisement and the specification, or it will not be considered.
Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of safes, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Locks," and addressed to the Supervising Architect.
B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals will be received for the erection of the La Salle County Asylum Building at Ottawa, Ill., until the 21st day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, H. C. Furness, No. 9 Post-Office Block, Ottawa, Ill. Proposals will be received for the whole or the different parts of the work,—Stone Mason, Brick Mason, Carpenter and Joiner, Steam-Heating, Plumbing, Painting, etc. Each proposal must be placed in a sealed envelope, upon which must be placed some motto or private mark, and accompanying the proposal, and in a separate sealed envelope, upon which must be a corresponding motto, must be a bond of $5,000 (five thousand dollars), with two or more sureties (which shall be approved by the County Recorder, Circuit or County Clerk of the county in which the parties may reside), that they will enter into contract, provided it be awarded to them.
An approved bond of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) will be required from contractor. Proposals should be addressed to H. C. Furness, Architect, Ottawa, Ill.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid or part of bid that they may deem for the best interest of the county.
By order of Committee.
THOS. JOHNS, Chairman.
H. C. FURNESS, Architect.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES MEDICAL INSTITUTE, corner Washington and Franklin, chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 20 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. OLIN,
187 Washington-st., Chicago, longer engaged in special practice than any in this city. All private diseases, impotency, and the results of indiscretions in youth, or excess in maturer years, permanently cured. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictest confidence maintained. Dr. Olin has long stood at the head of the profession in his specialty. A book relating to marriage etc., etc., 10 cents.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	§4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:50 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	10:10 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
b Elroy Passenger	9:35 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§3:35 p. m.	§10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 121 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Kansas City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	§9:45 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & Prairie du Chien, Local	*9:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express; also, via Milwaukee, for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosh, Menasha & Green Bay	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien; also, Menasha, Green Bay & Stevens Point	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Pass'ng'r	†9:45 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡7:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*6:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*9:25 a. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:25 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	‡8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	‡4:55 a. m.	*5:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 83 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:05 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	8:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE,
Sailing Three Times a Week to and from
BRITISH PORTS.
LOWEST RATES.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
REDUCED RATES
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,
And all points in Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

National Line of Steamships.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $60, $70, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Tuesday, Dec. 22. Great Western, Capt. Windham, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CITY.

MR. PETER SNOW'S WATCH.

A TRAGEDY.

Act I.

There was a genial manager
  Whose name was Peter Snow;
Beloved was he of all the clerks
  With Brown, Jones, Smith & Co.

Act. II.

One day the notion clerk came up,
  Bound him to secrecy;
Saying: "Mr. Snow, of course you know
  That New-Year's Eve draws nigh;
That merry tide when employes
  Unto their chiefs present
Clock, watch, or chain, or similar
  Substantial compliment.
Now we have raised among the boys
  A 'century' or so,
A testimonial to present
  To Mr. Peter Snow.
And if to that you add as much,
  How easy then to buy
Such testimonial as best suits
  Your special taste and eye.
Needs but at Kinsley's for the boys
  Just once to set 'em up,
Till they drink your health and wish you wealth
  And joy in the flowing cup."

Act III.

Now this advice it seemed good
  To Mr. Peter Snow,
So he put a hundred dollars with
  That "'century' or so,"
And bought him a brave Elgin watch
  Engraved: "To Peter Snow,
A tribute of esteem from those
  With Brown, Jones, Smith & Co."
Then he wrote a little item out:
  "The popular Peter Snow,
Manager of the well-known firm
  Of Brown, Jones, Smith & Co.,
Was made recipient at the hands
  Of his clerks yesterday
Of a testimonial of esteem,
  In the shape,"—et cetera.
And he said to Kinsley "Ho, prepare
  Due store of weeds and wine,
That I may set 'em up for those
  Who shall make this 'tribute' mine."

Act IV.

Came New-Year's Eve. They gave the watch.
  Thanks, Mr. Snow returned,
Expressing due surprise, and then
  To Kinsley's they adjourned.
Lo, all the employes were there,
  And each had brought a friend,
And that friend *his* friend, and there were
  "Reporters" without end.
They quaffed the Krug in bumpers down,
  And Snow stood in amaze;
For the drivers would smoke no cigars
  That were not Henry Clays.
But all things must come to an end,
  The longest evening pass;
At 12 they parted, one friend's friend
  Smashing the looking-glass;
While shattered goblets strewed the floor,—
  Enough to stock six bars,
And each coat-pocket was bulged out
  With twenty-cent cigars.
Snow could not find his overcoat
  Where on the board it lay,
But one "reporter" made his calls
  In a new surtout next day.
Quoth he to Kinsley: "What's the bill,
  For home I must repair?"
Quoth Kinsley to him: "O, about
  Two hundred will be square."

Act V.

Next day the "presentation" was
  In all the papers seen,
And the next item stated that
  "Mr. P. Snow had been
Met by a footpad, near his home,
  Who made a daring snatch,
And ran away with Mr. Snow's
  Two-hundred-dollar Watch."

CULLEN'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

HIS TRIAL IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Philip Cullen, on trial for embezzlement, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning.

Mr. B. Oleson, the missing witness of the preceding day, put in an appearance, when it was discovered that be was deaf as a post and ignorant of the English language. His value as a juryman was immediately recognized, and he was restored to a seat with the other jurors.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. M'GRATH

was continued. He explained to the Court the plan of Cullen's operations, and how it had been possible for him to continue them so long without detection. He had altered the books, had failed to credit customers with remittances, had posted amounts to wrong accounts, etc.

In a cross-examination the fact was elicited that Cullen and his friends had offered the witness $20,000 not to prosecute the case. A letter from the prisoner, written at Windsor, Canada, had been received, asking witness to go to that place to see prisoner, and promising to restore the stolen funds. The drafts returned from some of the witness' customers have the indorsement of D. T. Higginson, a broker on Clark street, who, it was found, had received large sums of money from defendant and invested it in railway stocks.

MR. J. J. LONERGAN,

McGrath's bookkeeper, testified to the loss of a package containing $300, which had passed through Cullen's hands. He had had an interview with prisoner in the Jail, in which Cullen checked off from a trial-balance the customers whose remittances he had appropriated, and their amounts. Witness was questioned relative to the First National Bank book. He had repeatedly asked to have it balanced, but Cullen had, on one pretense or another, always deferred doing so. Prisoner always kept the book under lock and key, but he, the witness, succeeded in getting it on one occasion, and, upon taking it to the bank, Cullen's fraud was discovered.

PATRICK GRAY,

a detective in the employ of Pinkerton's agency, testified to bringing Cullen from Pittsburg to this city, and to advising him to try and make good Mr. McGrath's losses. Prisoner had told him that he was coming back to Chicago voluntarily, because he was afraid McGrath would proceed against Higginson, the broker.

Nicholas Cullen, brother of the accused, deposed that McGrath had

OFFERED TO REINSTATE

the prisoner in his employ, in a subordinate position, after the defalcations were discovered. He did not think Cullen had at any time been in concealment.

Mr. McGrath was recalled, and denied that he had ever offered to re-employ Cullen in any position.

This concluded the testimony.

Mr. King moved to elect one of the various offenses upon which to convict, but the Court overruled the motion.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of two hours or more, announced that they

COULD NOT AGREE.

They were remanded to their apartment until they should agree.

The prisoner and his counsel consented to a sealed verdict.

Mr. Reed was indignant at the hesitation of the jury upon so plain a case, and charged that it had been "packed."

It is said that much important testimony has been withheld because of Mr. McGrath's feelings for the accused and his family. He certainly seems to have exhibited no personal animus in the matter.

GENERAL NEWS.

An overheated furnace in the greenhouse in rear of No. 333 Orchard street caused a slight fire yesterday morning at 6:35 o'clock, but no serious damage. No alarm was given.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, was as follows: 8 a. m., 7 deg. above; 10 a. m., 9 above; 12 m., 12 above; 3 p. m., 13 above; 8 p. m., 11 above.

Frank Pascher, the Bohemian who shot himself at No. 382 Rebecca street Tuesday, it appears from the evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest, had frequently threatened his life and that of his wife. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

Lawrence O'Brien, West Town Collector, will commence collecting taxes as soon as Gen. Lieb returns from Springfield to sign the warrant. Lieb is expected back this morning, and the probabilities are that the office will be opened on Friday.

Mr. John B. Drake yesterday assumed control of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The mortgage held by Mr. John F. Tracy was yesterday taken up, and the papers changing the management of the hotel over to John B. Drake were signed by both parties. No changes of any importance are contemplated by the new proprietor.

The alarm from Box 36 at 5:50 yesterday morning was occasioned by fire in a two-story frame building, No. 536 State street, owned by Louis Oppenheimer, and occupied by him as a saloon. Damage to building and stock, $1,000; insured for a similar amount in the Germania. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Trust and Savings' Bank, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: L. B. Sidwell, President; H. G. Powers and J. B. Drake, Vice-Presidents; James S. Gibbs, Cashier. A dividend of 4 per cent of the profits of the bank for the last six months was ordered paid to the stockholders immediately.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Toms, a child 2½ years old, son of George W. Toms, at No. 456 West Ohio street. It appears that the child had not received proper care and nourishment, and died from sheer neglect. A verdict was rendered accordingly. When the Coroner entered the house and asked Mr. Toms if deceased was his son, he said, "I believe it is."

The Coroner states, and with much emphasis, that he furnishes the record of inquests on the book at Central Station as a mere accommodation to the reporters, and that he is not employed to write up a couple of columns for the papers. "By ——," he said, last evening, "if I am to be abused (vide the James case), I will not enter anything on this book;" and he brought his huge fist on the book in a manner which made THE TRIBUNE reporter tremble, and fear an immediate inquest over his "corpus," and gave him a better knowledge of "Crowner's 'quest law," as defined by Mr. Dietzsch and the *First Grave-Digger* in "Hamlet." The *Times* man acquiesced in the Crowner's action in the James case, and said he did perfectly right in suppressing it out of consideration for the parents of deceased, who were highly respectable people; he had agreed to keep it out of the paper at the Coroner's request, and supposed Mr. Dietzsch had made the same request of the other reporters. And, notwithstanding all this, the Coroner made some entries on that book after he had spoken.

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association, held last evening in their rooms at No. 158 State street, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: A. Hall, President; O. F. Weaver, first Vice-President; J. Smith, second Vice-President; G. A. Douglass, Secretary; H. G. Thompson, Treasurer; Executive Committee, D. H. Cross, J. W. Denslow, P. B. Greene. On motion of Mr. C. W. Stevens it was decided to give an annual dinner at the Palmer House at the installation of the officers on Feb. 3, 1875. Mr. Stevens offers the following prizes for competition during the year: First prize—One 4-4 C. F. Usener central stop camera tube, nickle plated, for the best six 4-4 photographs, the negatives to become the property of the Society. Second prize—One 4-4 A. O. Company best portrait camera-box, double swing back, nickle-plated, for the best six cabinet photographs, the negatives to become the property of the Society. The prizes will be awarded by a committee designated for such purpose by the Association, and all members will be supplied with copies of the prize photographs at cost price.

THE WHOLE STORY.

The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's paper:

> A fire-alarm was sounded from Messrs. Hale Bros., No. 202 Randolph street, by means of the American District Telegraph instrument. The alarm was promptly responded to, and, by the assistance of the fire-patrol, the fire was extinguished. But for the prompt attendance there might have been a considerable fire, dangerous combustibles being near the flames. The damage, $50.

In order to make the story complete, it should be stated that while the alarm was given from an instrument in A. L. Hale's store, the fire was across the street where it was noticed by one of Hale's workmen who turned in the alarm. It is therefore unnecessary for insurance companies to get uneasy over any risks they may have on Mr. Hale's stock.

ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENTS.

Discrepancies still continue to arise in the accounts of the taxes now in the hands of the South Town Collector. A man named Robert Knighton, having a stock of empty boxes stored in the loft of 200 Wabash avenue, was astonished to receive a notice that he had been taxed on personal property to the amount of $75. He claims that he is not worth $75, and yesterday made the following deposition to the Town Clerk, Joseph Gruenhut:

> I, Robert Knighton, hereby affirm that, on the 7th day of May, 1874, or later, an Assessor appeared at my place of business in the loft of 200 Wabash avenue, and that I then and there told him that I had bought the fixtures and stock in trade for $300 on Sheriff's sale, and that I would not start in business before September, and that I had no personal property. Whereupon the Assessor said that I could not be assessed this year, and for this reason I did not make any return of personal property.
> ROBERT KNIGHTON.
> Sworn before me this 6th day of January, 1875.
> JOSEPH GRUENHUT, Town Clerk.

Another case was that of Louis Wilhelm, residing on Peck court, who was assessed for $4,000, when he only made a return of $700. Such incessant blunderings on the part of the Assistant Assessor and the laziness of the County Clerk in making the extension, will ultimately result in the loss of thousands of dollars annually.

DEATH FROM NEGLECT.

A colored man named Abraham Gillard died in a tenement in rear of No. 178 North Sangamon street, Tuesday noon, and the Coroner was yesterday informed that it was a case which required investigation, but did not have time to attend to it. A TRIBUNE reporter called at the house last night and learned that the deceased had been ill for two weeks, and had been attended by one Charles A. Mason, a dealer in patent medicines at No. 145 North Desplaines street. Finding that the man was getting no better, Dr. Quine was called in, prescribed for him, and left directions with Mrs. Gillard to report to him her husband's condition. This she did not do, and the next thing the Doctor heard of in connection with the patient was his death. He states that the deceased had been suffering from dysentery, and the medicines left by Mason, unless erroneously applied, would prove harmless. There was one bottle marked "Poison," for external application, and this Detective Tom Simmons took charge of, and will deliver over to the Coroner to-day. Gillard died in great want, and it is said that he had no nourishment whatever during his illness, notwithstanding his neighbors were in and out of his place frequently. Dr. Quine gives it as his opinion that the man demised from neglect. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

MR. COLBY'S INVITATION TO DRINK.

Yesterday, Mr. Tugman, of the Board of Trade, invited Mr. Colby, of ditto, to step out and take a drink. This is not improper, and is very common. Probably the request is made 1,465 times daily on 'Change. It is accepted 1,464 times. In the other case the man takes a cigar. But the distinguishing feature of this invitation was that, when Messrs. Tugman and Colby got outside of the sacred precincts of the Board, a Sheriff's officer collared Mr. C. and carried him away to serve on a jury, whereat Mr. C. made great moan at being thus deprived of his drink, and wanted the Sheriff to wait until the liquoring was over. This the Sheriff declined doing unless he had a hand in. Then Mr. Colby turned his large, melting eyes pathetically on Mr. Tugman, as if to beseech him to stand Sam for the two of them. But the false friend, Tugman, replied that that might not be, and Mr. Colby was carried away amid the cheers of the assembled members, while Tugman, smiling wildly, transferred the invitation to somebody else before Colby was out of hearing. And yet there are Chicagoans who, with these facts staring them in the face,—when a fellow-citizen is arrested just when about to take a free drink,—howl over Louisiana outrages. It is a disputed point whether Mr. Tugman was aware that the officer was waiting for Colby. The latter thinks he was, and refers to him as the Judas Iscariot of his kind, a man guilty of "uncommercial conduct," which deserves the immediate action of the Board of Directors.

BANYON'S ANSWER.

HIS REASONS FOR CONTINUING TO HOLD OFFICE.

Augustus H. Banyon, erstwhile Police-Court Magistrate of the South Division, yesterday filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court the following answer to the information filed by the State's Attorney against him for unlawfully holding the office of Justice of the Peace:

> *Augustus H. Banyon ats. The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. the State's Attorney in and for Cook County:*
>
> And now comes the said defendant by William T. Butler, his attorney, and responds to said information, and says that he did not on etc., etc., unlawfully hold, and that he does not now unlawfully hold, the office of Justice of the Peace in said county, as in said information alleged; and he further says, and shows to the court, that at the general election held in said County of Cook on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1869, he was duly and legally elected to the office of Associate Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, by a majority of the votes cast at said election for said office in said county; and that afterwards, to-wit: within ten days thereafter, and within the time prescribed by the statute in such cases made and provided, he duly and lawfully qualified as such Associate Justice of the Peace by filing bond and taking and subscribing the oaths as required by law; and that afterwards, to-wit: on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1869, in virtue of his said election, etc., he was duly and legally commissioned by John M. Palmer, the then Governor of the said State of Illinois, as Associate Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Cook, by commission under the hand of said Governor and the great seal of said State; and that he was then thereby authorized and empowered to execute and fulfill the duties of said office of Associate Justice of the Peace in and for said county according to law, and to have and to hold the said office with all the rights, &c., thereunto legally appertaining until his successor should be duly elected and qualified to office; and that he then, to-wit: on the day and year last aforesaid, at the county aforesaid, in virtue and pursuance of his said election, qualification, and commission, entered upon the exercise and fulfillment of the duties of his said office, as it was his right and duty to do; and that whereas his successor to said office has not yet been elected and qualified to said office, he, therefore, has continued thence hitherto to execute and fulfill, and does now execute and fulfill the duties of said office, as it is his right and duty to do, to-wit: at the county aforesaid. All which he is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment, etc.
> WM. T. BUTLER, Defendant's Attorney.

CRIMINAL.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Thomas Mason is accused of "holding up" C. L. Watkins, and robbing him of $6, at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, last Saturday night.

Carrie Bentz was put in Madison Street Station last evening, to await a hearing on the charge of larceny in stealing a pair of earrings from Margaret Owens, at No. 375 West Monroe street.

John Quinn, John Elliott, and August Schwartz were locked up in Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon to answer the charge of larceny in stealing a lot of boots and shoes which were found in their possession.

John W. Corning was taken in custody yesterday afternoon by Officer Hooley, and locked up in the Madison Street Station, to await a hearing on the charge of robbery, preferred by H. Meerink, who accuses him of the theft of $6, taken from him at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets.

But little progress was made in the gambling cases yesterday in the Criminal Court. Andrew Scott and James Titus, colored employes of Mike McDonald, were tried, and were acquitted, as there was no evidence upon which they could be convicted. The motion to quash in the cases of Holt and Smith was overruled, and their trial set for to-day. The case of John Dowling was continued for want of witnesses.

A few nights ago Officer Murnane discovered two men on Washington street, near Clark, with several boxes of cigars under their arms, and when he was about to accost them they threw the boxes down and scampered off. Last night Officer Miller, of Turtle's force, captured James Morris, as one of the couple, and locked him up in Madison Street Station. The cigars were stolen from Smith's restaurant in rear of the Carver Building, where Morris was lately employed.

Charles Stock, the special policeman at the Alhambra Theatre, corner of Eighteenth and Halsted streets, who Monday night last shot and dangerously wounded William Grub, was brought before Justice Scully yesterday morning for a hearing. Upon the prisoner being arraigned, a certificate was presented to the Court setting forth that the wounded man was sinking rapidly, and perhaps could not survive till morning. With this information, Stock was committed without bail. He will in all probability have his preliminary hearing this morning before Justice Scully. Eye-witnesses to the affair state that the shooting was justifiable. If so, the evidence to-day will bring out the fact, and acquit the prisoner.

CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.

Detective Heinzeman brought a respectable-appearing man named W. M. Jones from Kenosha yesterday, and locked him up in the Central Station to await trial on the charge of larceny, in stealing a horse and buggy from Shellington & Sherlock, of Nos. 210 and 212 Indiana street. The prisoner states that he recently came from Kansas, where he was a railroad contractor, and has papers to that effect. A week ago to-day he called at the stable of the parties above named and engaged a horse and buggy. He drove off, and went to a stable on Jackson street, where he left the vehicle and obtained a saddle. The next heard of him was at Blue Island, where he left the horse in charge of a Mr. Anglehast, and then proceeded to Joliet. There he procured a span of horses and another buggy from L. M. Cook, and drove to Kenosha. Heinzeman communicated with the Sheriff at that place and caused his detention until he could go and bring him here to answer the complaint of Messrs. Shellington & Sherlock, who, in the meantime, procured their lost property. Mr. Cook came here and identified Jones as the man who hired the team from him.

STOCK DEALERS VICTIMIZED.

One week ago yesterday Lynn & Wilson, commission salesmen at the Stock-Yards, had consigned to them, in the name of H. P. Burgland, two car-loads of hogs. The stock was disposed of, and the consignees were about to remit the proceeds, when one Morgan, who until recently was a partner of Burgland, stepped forward and claimed to be the owner. As Morgan had a memorandum of the number of hogs shipped, the home-weights, and other information which none but the owner would be likely to possess, and gave plausible reasons for shipping in the name of Bergland instead of his own, the proceeds, amounting to $2,125.12, were handed over to him. Nothing more was thought of the transaction until Monday, when Messrs. Lynn & Wilson received a telegram from H. P. Burgland, desiring to know what disposition had been made of the funds realized from the sale of his stock. Then Messrs. L. & W. opened their eyes to the fact that they had been victimized. Thus far Morgan alone appears in the plot in the character of villain, but there are certain circumstances connected with the affair which leave little doubt that he had an accomplice. Not until a vigorous effort to unearth villain No. 2 has been made will the victims respond to the demand of Mr. Burgland.

LOCAL LETTERS.

LAKE PARK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—In 1868-9 the plan of grading this park from Michigan avenue to the railroad track was commenced, by order of the Board of Public Works, at Randolph street. In 1870 the Board changed the plan, and began at the south end, according to a plan of the Superintendent of Public Parks, to make hills, ponds, bridges, and do other ornamental work, and expended a good deal of money in such work. On the accession of Mr. Wahl the plan was again changed, and the original plan was readopted.

To any one who will give it a moment's thought, this plan must commend itself for various reasons: This place can never be anything but a kind of esplanade where all the citizens may go for a walk and a breath of fresh air, and it is desirable that it should be so arranged that these benefits may be derived to the fullest extent,—that it may have good drainage without the expense of sewerage, and that it may be well supervised by the police with the smallest detail of men. If it should be filled with hills, dales, and shrubbery, it would take a large number of men to protect women and children, and prevent improper practices.

The park having been filled, I suggest that trees, either deciduous or evergreen, be placed in a rectangular form, so that in looking southeast, east, or northeast, avenues of trees will be presented, through which Lake Michigan can always be seen. No more beautiful background can ever be presented to the view in Chicago than our lake.

The strictures of a correspondent are in part true, as much unnecessary work has been done in the park,—but to secure the black soil for top-dressing, much labor and hauling of material, improperly placed from want of a fixed plan, has been done. A. B.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector yesterday received $11,000 on city taxes.

The Board of Police yesterday submitted to the printer the manuscript of the new rules and regulations of the Department.

Under General Orders No. 94, which was published in these columns yesterday, the officers of batalions No. 1, 2, and 3 of the Fire Brigade met yesterday afternoon for instruction in Engine-House No. 10. Gen. Alexander Shaler and Marshal Benner presided.

The probabilities of a horse-railway on Michigan avenue are daily increasing. Ald. Stout knows all about it, and states that, at an early date, the ordinance for a first-class palace-car line on that thoroughfare will be presented to the Council for confirmation.

The Aldermanic feat of juggling with the General Incorporation act proves to be a mere bugbear. The Alderman who made the amendment, substituting the 23d day of April for the holding of the election, accidentally hit upon that date, and all the other Aldermen immediately thought they saw how the trick was done. Their consternation was unbounded when they were reminded of the amendment fixing the election-day in November, the same as the county election.

Mayor Colvin yesterday received official notice that His Royal Highness King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, would arrive in this city Monday next. In the meantime, as there is no meeting of the Common Council, the question as to what Chicago is going to do with the King is an important consideration. As soon as Mayor Colvin received the letter yesterday, he took in the situation at a glance, and went immediately to United States Marshal Campbell's office to arrange for a reception. It would be a good joke on the Aldermen to leave them out in the cold.

On the last day of last year, the Board of Public Works held a consultation with the contractors of the Fullerton avenue conduit, in regard to allowing them an additional appropriation. The contractors produced some good evidences in their favor, but also some that were open to a great deal of contradiction. Since that time the Board have held no further conference on the subject, but, from what can be learned from each member individually, the chances for the appropriation are very slim indeed. The contractors have the sympathy of all, but that sympathy can furnish no reason for the payment of $160,000.

The telegraph cable between the crib and the Water-Works will probably be completed some day next week. The cable is composed of two copper wires, each incased in hard rubber, the whole covered with a stout covering of tarred rope. It is laid in zinc troughs suspended from the side of the new tunnel on its inside surface. The cable and trough is incased in a solid covering of hydraulic cement, so that it is entirely impervious to water, and will last for years if its position is not disturbed. The man at the crib will no longer be the nonentity he used to be, disconnected with the whole world as he used to be.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Phœnix Club will hold a meeting Monday evening at the usual place.

The Mount Vernon Military Academy at Morgan Park reopens to-day.

The sale of seats at the Adelphi Theatre commences to-day at Lyon & Healy's, on State street.

The Union Park Division, Sons of Temperance, meet at their hall this evening for election of officers.

The "Helping Hands" will meet at the residence of Mr. John Furlong to-morrow evening, for the election of officers and other business.

Company E, Illinois State Guards, will have a drill and business meeting this evening. A full attendance is desired.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson will open the Young Men's Christian Association popular lecture course in Farwell Hall next Monday evening, with a lecture on Oliver Cromwell. Admittance, 10 cents.

The Cook County Principals' Association will meet at 1 p. m. Saturday at the rooms over Nos. 113 and 115 State street. W. J. H. Hogan will read a paper on the "Status of the Teacher."

Dr. H. A. Johnson will deliver the opening lecture in the Athenæum Dime Course, at the lecture-room of the Association, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The regular Dime Sociable will be held this evening.

The Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association is prepared to furnish the business public with written circulars, which, it is claimed, are far more attractive than printed ones. An examination of specimens is solicited.

The next lecture of the Sunday Lecture Society's course will be by Prof. E. Colbert, on "Meteorology." The lecture promises to be one of the most interesting of the course, and will be illustrated by the use of blackboard and diagrams.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard will commence a course of lectures in this city on the evening of the 12th inst., at the Trinity Methodist Church, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless. The Professor comes highly indorsed by the National Lecture Bureau, and by the press of other cities.

The rink will be enlivened this evening by a grand scrub race and a hurdle race, in both of which the boy skaters of the West Division will take a prominent part, competing for the prizes offered by the management. These amusements, once so popular here, are to be revived for the first time in years, and will doubtless be the cause of much jollity. The scrub race is a mile, requiring thirteen circuits of the rink, and the prize will be a season ticket for lady and gentleman. The hurdle race will, of course, cause more excitement, and be provocative of more tumbles. There are to be four hurdles, about 27 inches high, and the prize will be $5. Performances will begin when the competitors get ready, which will probably be about 8 o'clock.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The monthly meeting of the village Trustees was held at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, Messrs. Gilbert, Blanchard, Gage, Mann, and Kidder being in attendance.

J. R. Fitch, Superintendent of Water-Works, reported that he had procured a record-book and a tapping-machine; that 37 permits to tap the water-mains had been issued; that all the pipes had been tested under 170 pounds pressure, except six blocks of 4-inch pipe; that 2 valves had been left out; 1 pipe had broken under the pressure, and there were 2 defective hydrants.

Mr. Blanchard, from the Committee on Water-Works, stated that an engineer, to act as expert in testing the capacity of the engine, had not yet been decided on, but that Lane, of Milwaukee, and Whitman, of St. Louis, were spoken of. Mr. Chesbrough was to decide yesterday as to whether the test could be made with 3 inch pipes. Mr. Holly will be in Evanston, and the test will be made next week.

A bill for damages amounting to $66 was presented by Miss Huse, who fell into a hole which had been dug for putting in a hydrant.

The question arose as to whether Chappel, the contractor, or the town was responsible, but the bill was ordered paid by the town.

Numerous bills were audited, and ordered paid, several of them being for two hose carts, and 1,500 feet of hose, with appurtenances.

Complaint was made by the plumbers that the Superintendent of the Water-Works had his office in connection with a plumber. The Board mildly suggested that other quarters be secured.

Connolly, the contractor for the crib and lake work has been paid $3,500, and that gentleman requested a settlement for work, already done to date, leaving the balance of work and pay until spring. In his opinion a sufficient amount of water can be obtained, and that by covering the crib with hay there would be no danger of freezing.

People are asking why they are not permitted to turn the water into their houses. The reason is that the works are not yet accepted by the town, and will not be until the tests are made, and to make the proper tests the pipes must all be closed and submitted to 180 pounds pressure.

A motion that an order be drawn for the January interest on the bonds issued for building the Water-Works was carried.

JEFFERSON.

The Jefferson Lyceum and Library Association gave an entertainment last week in the Congregational Church, the programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Mr. Charles Harris gave a solo on the banjo, in a masterly way, eliciting hearty applause, and Mr. L. D. Lowell recited the "Rum's Maniac." Mr. Lowell has superior talents as an elocutionist, as well as the ingredients of a good actor. The musical part of the programme was ably assisted by the Irving Park Glee-Club.

There has just been completed a public-school building at a cost, when finished, of $15,000. The School Directors deserve a great deal of praise, as well as the architect, Mr. Jo Fletcher, who personally superintended the building until its completion. The capacity of the school is about 400 children. It was opened on Monday last, with Mr. and Mrs. Towne as Principal and assistant.

The families of Messrs. Kimball, Dickinson, Smith, and others, have gone to Florida to spend the winter months.

The week of prayer is being observed, with a prospect of extra meetings at its close, under the leadership of the pastor, the Rev. William Burnard.

NORWOOD.

The Musical Union met last Saturday evening under the leadership of Prof. Fargo. This Society has now thirty members. They have been practicing in psalmody, and are now at work on glees and choruses. Instead of meeting Saturday night as usual, they will convene Monday night next; a full attendance is expected.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, after auditing several bills, the water question was brought up for discussion, and a committee appointed to inquire into the cost of an artesian well. As the great demand of the citizens is for more water, this enterprise will be promptly met and paid for.

Montreal Hackmen.

The Montreal *Witness* tells this story: "The other evening a little boy modestly made known to the carters of a certain stand on St. Catherine street that he wanted to go for a doctor to attend his mother, who was ill. A tremendous rush of drivers was made in consequence. No. 1 barely got the lad to his sleigh, when No. 2 snatched him away; while running with the frightened youngster, No. 3 picked the little fellow out of his arms, plumped him in his own sleigh, and, pulling the blanket off his horse, drove off. A minute after, however, he was passed by carter No. 4, who was driving a little boy. No. 3, thinking this very strange, looked around for his little boy, but in vain. While he had been pulling off his horse's blanket No. 4 had scented the prize."

CRITICAL COLVIN.

He Went to the Can-Can to See How It Was Himself.

Found He Could Get a Better View Behind the Scenes.

He Denies that He Bought Wine for the Girls.

The Police Do Not Interfere, but Give Warning.

MAYOR COLVIN'S DENIAL.

WHAT HE DID AND DIDN'T DO.

It is a sad thing, but none the less true on account of its sadness, that the *Times*, notwithstanding libel suits and abject apologies, will persist in maligning with an utter disregard to truth and other proprieties men and women of lives spotless and free from guile. Nobody seems to stand out of range of its dirt-darting mitrailleuse. The pure-minded village maiden wakes up one morning and finds herself infamous; the faithful wife sinks into death under the pain produced by an undeserved stigma; lawyers, doctors, merchants, are in turn attacked, and because none of the assailed have the nerve to do better than go to the courts for reparation and damages, the work goes on bravely and will probably progress until there will not, according to the *Times*, be left in the country an honest man or a respectable woman. The latest object of the impotent fire of the *Times* was no less a personage than he who holds, or is supposed to hold, in his hands the destiny of the City of Chicago, Mayor Colvin. It will be remembered that shortly after that gentleman assumed the civic chair, the *Times* watched his private life so closely as to be able to report to the public any carelessness he displayed in settling his board bill. They let up, however, and from that time until now, with an occasional exception, the private life of our chief municipal officer has not been made the subject of any special attention until yesterday morning when he was accused of the terrible crime of going to a variety show, of gazing with open eyes at the twinkling feet of a bevy of can-can dancers, and of subsequently, together with one or two other gentlemen, inviting several of the most bewitching of the dancers to an adjoining restaurant, where he squandered upon a single repast with champagne accompaniment the princely sum of $70. In order to find out what effect if any such terrible accusations had had upon the Mayor and the truth they contained, a TRIBUNE reporter called at his office yesterday morning. The Mayor was in and looked as happy as though he had pardoned out the Bridewell complete. In answer to a question he stated that he had not even heard of the accusations of the *Times*. After much difficulty in searching for a copy of that paper, one was finally secured in a Clark street beer saloon, and the Mayor proceeded to read the article. Being a philosophical Mayor, during its perusal he displayed no emotion of any kind, and when he concluded his reading he laid down the paper and ejaculated the word "Gammon!" The following interview then ensued:

Reporter—Then the whole thing is a make-up, is it?

Mayor Colvin—No; it is not all made up. The interview with me is correct.

Reporter—Then you did go to the can-can?

Mayor—Of course I did. Before this troupe came here I had a talk with the manager, and told him that I knew their record was not a good one, but as long as they did not behave in a disorderly manner, they might go on with their performance, at the same time giving them plainly to understand that, at the first appearance of anything wrong, they would be "squelched," cleaned out, in fact.

Reporter—Well?

Mayor Colvin—Well, when they opened here they sent me some tickets, and, on New Year's eve, in company with some friends whom I invited to come with me, I visited the show, and, finding that I could not form a correct estimate of the worth or otherwise of the performance in the box, I went behind the scenes.

Reporter—What did you see there?

Mayor Colvin—I saw the can-can. It is without doubt an indecent performance, but not as bad as I have seen at other places, and nobody ever thought of finding fault with me for going there. Why, at the Adelphi I have seen women dancing with hardly anything more on than leg-tights and a breech-cloth, yet nobody criticised this performance.

Reporter—But I see it reiterated that you settled a bill of $70 for wines and refreshments for the female portion of the can-can troupe at a neighboring restaurant. Can this be possible?

Mayor Colvin—I tell you that the whole thing, except the interview at the end, is sensational and untrue. I did not do so; but, supposing I did, whose business is it but my own? Have I not a right to do as I like with my own? I went to the performance in my capacity as Mayor of the city to decide personally whether the outcry against it was the result of envy on the part of other amusement managers or of outraged public decency. I am inclined to think it was the former. What I did after I left the show was my business and nobody else's.

Reporter—I suppose you will bring a libel suit immediately?

Mayor Colvin—What is the use? How have the other libel suits resulted? The only way to fight a newspaper is with another newspaper. I have always found THE TRIBUNE as ready to support me when I am wrongfully accused as to censure me when I have done wrong in their eyes. As long as it continues thus I am satisfied. With regard to stopping the show, I cannot do that as long as it is managed in an orderly manner.

THE EXPECTED INTERFERENCE.

THE POLICE DESIST FOR THE PRESENT.

It was rumored last evening that the variety show at the Halsted Street Opera-House was to be pulled by the police. Probably a certain portion of those in attendance and about the doorways were drawn thither from an expectation of witnessing a descent of the police and an extinguishment forever of the glories, and glitter, and abandon of the can-can as exhibited at this establishment. But the rumor, it appears, was without foundation. The show even to the last flirt of the final petticoat passed off quietly and without any official interruption. There was an absence of police officers, which was cheering to the timid portion of the audience, apprehensive that they might be included in the "pull" if it took place. The City Government, however, was not without a representation. A prominent member of the Law Department, a South Side Police Justice, a Bridewell official, followed in the footsteps of their worthy chief, and witnessed the show with evident enjoyment.

There appears to be much unnecessary ado about the character of the much-advertised entertainment. The distinction between exhibiting legs and tights by lifting dresses and skirts and more completely exposing them by an utter absence of apparel, is a fine one, and, with some of our former strange exhibitions in mind, it would puzzle a police-magistrate to define.

Capt. Ellis has several times attended the can-can, but he is far from convinced that it calls for any official interference, and thinks he would be caused considerable chagrin by the prompt discharge of the party should he cause their arrest.

A conference of police officials was held yesterday, upon the subject in the Superintendent's office, when it was decided to notify the proprietors to keep within the bounds of decency. Thus far the Captains of both sections of the city where this class of entertainment prevails have found but little cause to cavil, and at present they regard the can-cans not so objectionable as to entitle them to their official attention.

Sad and Sinful.

From the Indianapolis Herald.

In common with all other editors who have the good of the profession at heart, and value as more precious than ointment on Aaron's beard the harmony and good feeling which should prevail among brethren, we regret with an exceeding great sorrow the heart-burnings and bickerings, the recriminations and sanguinary threatenings, which have broken out between Field Marshal Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. There is no warfare in the world so bitter as fraternal warfare, and in the proportion that these two representative editors formerly loved and admired each other, they now rend and destroy each other. In reading their sharp sentences, which pierce like poisoned javelins, we are reminded of a time, not many months ago, when they roomed together at the Brevoort House, in New York, and amused themselves by playing leap-frog in their shirt-tails, while waiting for the tardy bell-boy to bring up the cocktails, with Whitelaw Reid and John Swinton as audience. It is but proper to state that Mr. Reid, who has taken to perfumed handkerchiefs and fine linen, was hopelessly disgusted by the want of dignity displayed by Murat and Henry; but Swinton, who is something of an athlete himself, manifested the deepest interest in the game, and encouraged them with shouts and cheers. Mr. Halstead, being a large and symmetrically-limbed gentleman, showed best in undress, but Mr. Watterson's agility more than compensated for the lack of rotundity in his somewhat thin, but trim and fibrous, calves. And to think that these respected editors, at that time amusing themselves with all the joyous abandon of school children, should now be lacerating each other's feelings! Oh, it is distressing!

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Lost in London," the drama which occupies the stage of Hooley's Theatre the present week, has been revived in New York, the recent demise of Watts Phillips, the author, having perhaps directed managerial and public attention to this his most popular piece. It opened Monday night to a slender house, the audience last night being but slightly larger than on the previous night. The drama itself is tragic enough in its denouement to satisfy the most gloomy of auditors, being one of an infinite number of variations played upon the apparently engrossing theme of wife-seduction. It is a singular fact, often before noticed, that the average author sees no other way to the heart of the average play-goer but to represent the young and wealthy fraction of the world's population, whether German, English, French, American, or Japanese, toiling with more or less of success to accomplish the ruin of the wives, mothers, and daughters of another very important fraction, namely, the laboring, and therefore undoubtedly inferior, one. If this is really the case in life,—and from constant dinning of the theme, faintly disguised, into his ears, the constant play-goer must begin to apprehend that it is,—one-half of the world surely does not know how the other half lives. It is a question whether enlightenment upon that topic is at all desirable, but it seems an inevitable accompaniment of theatrical relaxation. It is no use to urge an objection. One cannot say to a manager, "Thank you, you are too good, but I have no desire to choke my meditations on human life, and its present and its possible, vaguely defined hereafter, with a constant dread that my best friends are secretly without other object in life than the pursuit of carnal objects." If one does the manager will tell him to go where he thinks he can get a sight of something else; ironically too, for he knows from experience that nothing else is to be had. It is not unnatural that with such a spectacle constantly before him as this he drops into the spirit of the thing, and, hating to be out of fashion, falls to regarding society as his opportunity, and to cast aside a higher philosophy as a priggish exception unworthy of modern civilization. It is of no consequence that the playwright throws in catastrophe and a consequence. If all women are unchaste, as the playwright begs to inform you they are, and the consequences in experience are few, why we know what becomes of the consequences. They go where such things usually go. Human passion is hardly restrainable by the direst consequences when roused to activity.

"Lost in London" being but a variation with some ingenious complications of incident and dialogue, and some opportunities for good acting, it is quite unnecessary to give the plot, further than to say the wife of an honest man is corrupted by a young and good-looking one; is restored to her home by her husband, and dies forgiven, with a hint to the audience for the tag that, though "lost (by her husband) in London, she will be found up there,"—indicated by the finger of scorn, strangely enough,—"and that will be all right." Well, the public buys it; blessed be the public. We do not aim at Mr. Hooley for putting on such a variation when it is new; but we are tiring of this sort of thing. His actors are admirable artists, and the piece was charmingly rendered. Mr. O'Neil never appeared to much better advantage; he threw himself with all the fervor of his passion into the character of the injured husband; Miss Hawthorne dressed, looked, and acted in her best clothes and most impassioned mood, and fairly presented the character before one's eyes; Mr. Salisbury could not have bettered his villain had he tried, and was as cold and calculating as possible, as defiant as you please, and as magnanimously indifferent to consequences as any villain could by any chance appear; and Mr. Crane was droller than ever, but for what? With "Camille," even though revealed in a better light; with "Article 47," even though rendered with what the newspapers delight to term "hideous fidelity;" with "Alixe," the heroine embodied in Clara Morris; and with "Lost in London" superbly enacted, are we not surfeited with seduction?

MISS NEILSON.

When the Brooklyn *Sunday Sun* published an account of the Birch divorce case, in which Miss Neilson figured as co-respondent, the world at large and the newspapers of the country preferred to let the matter drop, as being a private matter in which they had no concern. If anything, the feeling was against the publication of the scandal. Nobody doubted its truth; but we have had an overdose of that sort of thing, and, though it may be necessary to the average Brooklyn newspaper reader to wallow round all the time in such matters, it was a matter of local interest only. In fact, it was already forgotten when Miss Neilson chose the opportunity of referring to it in the way of denial in a Chicago newspaper. Her contradiction, while it amounted to little in the aspect of disproof, was calculated to draw public attention to the matter and consequently to herself. It has succeeded, but not in the most pleasant manner, in keeping her name before the public, and as she appears to court notoriety, she shall certainly have a share.

The Brooklyn *Sunday Sun* reaffirms its statements. "Mrs. Birch," it says, "*has* obtained a divorce from Mr. Birch. That divorce *was* obtained on the grounds that Mr. Birch committed adultery with Adelaide Neilson." The original statement was condensed from the reports of the trial in the Liverpool *Mercury* and Manchester *Guardian*; and the *Sunday Sun* threatens to reproduce, immediately upon its arrival by mail, certified copies of the proceedings. It is a matter to regret that, from all appearances, this is what Miss Neilson actually desires. The author of the article in question says that "in the multiplicity of matters in which she is engaged she may have forgotten this particular affair," but prints the following from the London *Times* of May 4, 1874:

> Birch v. Birch. Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. Bayford appeared for the petitioner; Dr. Tristram for the respondent. The petitioner was the daughter of an English gentleman of independent property residing in Paris, and the respondent the son of a mineral merchant at Manchester. They were married in July, 1870, and lived together at Hazlewood, near Manchester. In August, 1871, they made the acquaintance, at Scarborough, of a married lady who was staying with her husband at the same hotel, and the intimacy between this lady and the respondent afterwards gave rise to frequent disputes. The petitioner endeavored to break off the intimacy, but without success, and ultimately the respondent separated from her and she returned to her family in Paris. A reconciliation was, however, brought about, and, the lady having gone to America, and the respondent having confessed that he had been guilty of adultery, and promised to behave properly for the future, Mrs. Birch consented to return to him, and at the end of 1872 she met him at the Langham Hotel and afterwards went back with him to Hazlewood. On the night of the 9th of January, 1873, they had a dispute, in the course of which he struck her, and on the following day she finally left him. There was no defense; and a decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

Whatever Miss Neilson may hope to gain by such manœuvres in other cities, she cannot certainly anticipate a very warm reception in Chicago. Her season East has been deplorably bad.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

At McVicker's Theatre during the present week one of the old comedies was enacted, "Sweethearts and Wives," with Mr. McVicker in the leading part, and the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings" as an afterpiece. Both plays are wholesome, and both sparkling with good humor, the farce being the most amusing in the long catalogue. It is a bright and cheery bill. If Mr. McVicker were a comedian from some distant city, his name as a star would fill the house, for the reason that he is a veteran actor and a first-rate comedian of the highest order. The only thing against the bill is that the company is rather better suited for tragedy with routine work than for light comedy. To-night "Speed the Plow" will be given. At the Museum a rattling three-act French farce entitled "The Double Wedding" was given to fair houses. It is the joint work of Messrs. Fred Williams and Ernst Otis, of Boston, and is not identical with "The Christmas Supper," played last season. The latter is an adaptation by the same ingenious authors, and had an alias. To-night the old veteran "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced. The present is the last week of "Le Petit Faust" at the Grand Opera House.

A Telegraph Without Wires.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "It is reported that a Douglassville man, who has been for some time engaged in the endeavor to invent a telegraph that will be equally efficient as the one now in use and dispense entirely with wires and poles, report that he has succeeded in his efforts, and as soon as his caveat is filed will make known his plans."

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

This Company is now running a special Pullman palace sleeping-car for the accommodation of passengers going to Springfield, leaving Chicago at 9:45 p. m. every night, and arriving at Springfield at 5 a. m., one hour and a quarter faster time than by any other line.

On arrival at Springfield this car is left on a side-track, and passengers have the privilege of remaining in the car until breakfast-time. This car may also be taken at Springfield any time during the evening for the return-trip to Chicago. Train leaves Springfield at 11:50 p. m. every night, and arrives in Chicago at 7:25 a. m.

Passengers by taking this line secure the advantage of a Pullman palace sleeping-car in a train which runs through on one road, thus avoiding the annoyances of being disturbed by a transfer from one train to another, incident to indirect and circuitous routes.

Illinois Central Railroad—Special Notice.

Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 5, through sleeping-cars will be run to Springfield, leaving Chicago at 8:30 p. m. (Saturday's excepted), and arriving at Springfield at 5:00 a. m.

Passengers by taking this line can remain in sleeping-car at Springfield until breakfast time, thus avoiding the disagreeable annoyance of being disturbed before daylight, incident to other routes.

For tickets and sleeping-car berths apply to the Illinois Central Railroad ticket office, 121 Randolph street, and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake street.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

Our Table Linens

at 60 cents, Barnsley damask at 75 cents (worth $1.50), towels 25, 30, and 35 cents, and $3 counter-panes (usually sold at $5,) are bargains you will find nowhere but at Nos. 114, 116, and 118 State street. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co's.

Chickering Square Grand Pianos.

Extra parlor pianos.
All the latest improvements.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.
Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

BIRTH.

BOSWORTH—To the wife of H. P. Bosworth, a son, on the 6th inst. All well and happy.

MARRIAGES.

FRANKLIN—MEDLEY—In Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5, by the Rev. Mr. Debap iste, Mr. George R. Franklin and Miss Mattie F. Medley, both of Chicago.

DUNCAN—BAILEY—In All Saints Church, Chicago, by the Rector, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Jan. 1, 1875, Mr. James Duncan and Miss Katie Bailey, all of this city.

FRAKE—ALLEN—At Elk Grove, on Dec. 30, 1874, by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, at the residence of J. M. Allen, Esq., the bride's brother, Mr. James Frake, of Chicago, and Miss Evelyn M. Allen. No cards.

DEATHS.

HOOPER—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12:05, noon, Judge R. R. Hooper, after a long, lingering illness, in his 57th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLVIN—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 3, of tubercular meningitis, John J. Colvin, Jr., formerly of this city.

PERRY—At the family residence, Chicago, of pneumonia, Jan. 5, in her 50th year, Hannah Maria, wife of John Perry, a native of Stroud, Eng.
London and Gloucestershire papers please copy.

RAMSKILL—Jan. 5, Thomas Ramskill, aged 14 years.
Funeral at 363 West Harrison-st., at 10:30 a. m., Friday, carriages to Graceland.

PATTERSON—Wednesday, Jan. 6, Jeanie Stewart, daughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart, and dearly-beloved wife of John C. Patterson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MADARA—In this city, Jan. 5, at the residence of her brother, C. W. Madara, No. 950 West Congress street, Mary Matilda Madara, of Swedesboro, N. J., aged 40 years.
Gloucester County, N. J., papers please copy.

CROWN—Jan. 6, at 6:20 p. m., at his residence, No. 191 Townsend street, John Crown, aged 35 years.
Funeral from residence on Friday, the 8th, 11 o'clock a. m., to Catholic College on State street, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AUCTION SALES.

By SMITH & HARRISON.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF

36 ROOMS IN HOTEL,

KNOWN AS "HARRISON COURT,"

Southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Sets, 25 Brussels and Wool Carpets, 100 Chairs, all the Gas Fixtures, 25 Heating Stoves, Beds and Bedding, large lot Crockery and Glassware, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, and a large assortment General Merchandise.
SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.
By order of the Mortgagee.
SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
AT SALESROOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
300 DOZ. MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND MEN'S WOOL HOSIERY & GLOVES,
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, NUBIAS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
SACKS AND HOODS,
300 DOZ. MISSES' HOSE,
LARGE INVOICE FANCY GOODS,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, AND HAIR OILS,
FINE LINE MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEEP-LINED BALMORALS.
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock,
15 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots,
(A FINE STOCK).

Household Furniture.

LOOK AT THIS LARGE STOCK.

Parlor Suits in every style; Chamber Sets, Marble and Wood Top; Sofas, Lounges, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Elegant Dressing Cases, Bed-teads, Bureaus, Wash-stand Bureaus and Commodes, Whatno s, Hall Trees, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Upholstered and Cane-seat Rockers, Walnut Chairs, Extension, Breakfast, and Kitchen Tables; Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Floor Oil Cloth, Ingrain and Three-Ply Carpets, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Jan. 8, at 9:30 o'clock, OUR OPENING FURNITURE SALE FOR 1875.

The largest stock of new and second-hand FURNITURE at AUCTION in the city. Plate-Mirrors, Parlor-Sets, Chamber-Sets, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bed-Steads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, and General Merchandise.

Also, entire contents large residence of first-class Furniture, and a chattel mortgage stock Hardware.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

Regular Sale of BOOTS and SHOES Thursday Morning, Jan. 7, at 9½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF

FINE PICTURES, FAMILY BIBLES,

And Fancy Goods of every description, to close out entire retail department of our business, will continue morning and afternoon, balance of this week, at our store,

248 South Clark-st., cor. Jackson.
GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH.

VOLUME 28.

HOTEL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the interest of GAGE & RICE in the

Grand Pacific Hotel

I have this day assumed its management, and shall give it my personal attention.

Welcoming its former patrons, I will also be happy to receive my old friends and the public generally.

JOHN B. DRAKE.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 Pr Cent

DISCOUNT on all Garments ordered of us during January and February, 1875.

EDWARD ELY & CO.

Importing Tailors, Chicago, Ill.
(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held in the Society's Chapel, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, 1875, for the election of Officers and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Trustees. B. W. DODSON, Secretary.

REWARD.

$25 reward and no questions asked for the return of cutlery, etc., taken from J. F. Corbly & Co., 268 State st. Parties can keep the overcoat.

FUEL-SAVING DISCOVERY.

On receipt of 25 cents I will give discovery in full. You can make it yourself with an additional expense of 15 cts for any conceivable stove. Guarantee no sulphur at night in room, or smoke in house in starting a fire, and a saving in fuel of half the quantity, producing the same heat. Address A. D. ECKEL, Tremont, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the

North Chicago City Railway Comp'y

For the Election of Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, 430 North Clark street, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875, at 3 o'clock p. m.
HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

THE

National Bank of Commerce

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1875.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 12, for the election of Directors. Polls open from 10 a. m. to 12 m.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Vessel Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, at the rooms of the Lumbermen's Board of Trade, No. 238 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. JOHN OLIVER, Sec'y.

German National Bank.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the German National Bank, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking office Tuesday, the 12th day of January, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. HERMANN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT SALE.

District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois. IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of W. A. Butters and W. Henry Butters, bankrupts.

The undersigned, Leonard G. Klinck, Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on Saturday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the entrance to the Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts., in the City of Chicago, he will sell by public auction for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts, and of the undersigned as Assignee aforesaid, in and to the following described real estate, being (48) forty-eight village lots in the Village of Platteville, in the County of Weld, in the Territory of Colorado, said lots being 50x165 feet each.

Also policies of insurance in following bankrupt companies: $5,000, Hide and Leather, Boston, Mass.; $5,000, New Amsterdam, of New York City.

Also certain certificates of stock. Also the uncollected and desperate debts due and belonging to said estate, a list whereof may be seen and full particulars had on application at my office, Room No. 6, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. LEONARD G. KLINCK,
CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1875. Assignee as aforesaid.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. ss.

Superior Court of Cook County, February Term, A. D. 1875: William F. Rowland and Edward W. Humphreys vs. Alfred Roe and Frederick A. Roe. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Roe and Frederick A. Roe, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, dated the 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, at the suit of the said William F. Rowland and Edward W. Humphreys, and against the estate of Alfred Roe and Frederick A. Roe, for the sum of twenty-one hundred and seventy dollars and forty-eight cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County to execute.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Roe and Frederick A. Roe, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Cook County, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1875, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William F. Rowland and Edward W. Humphreys, and so much of the estate attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the same judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
ALEXANDER F. STEVENSON, Clerk.
HARDING, McCOY & PRATT, Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

County of Providence, ss: James Tillinghast, Administrator, vs. Job Andrews et al., in equity, No. 1,189.

To the heirs-at-law and next of kin of Thomas Andrews, formerly of Providence, who died in the year 1822:

WHEREAS, our said Supreme Court, by decree entered in said cause on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1874, decreed the portion of the estate of said THOMAS ANDREWS given by his will, upon the death of his widow, to the children of his sister, Alice Smith, to be intestate, and directed the distribution of the same among such of the descendants of the seven brothers and sisters of said THOMAS ANDREWS, living at the date of the death of his widow, viz.: the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, as should, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, file and make good their claims before the undersigned as Master in said cause;

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be so entitled, as heirs-at-law or distributees of said THOMAS ANDREWS, as aforesaid, to come in on or before said 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, and file and make good their claims before me, at my office, No. 41 Westminster-st., in said City of Providence.
SAMUEL W. PECKHAM,
Master in Chancery in said cause.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for the erection of the La Salle County Asylum Building at Ottawa, Ill., until the 19th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, H. C. Furness, No. 9 Post-Office Block, Ottawa, Ill. Proposals will be received for the whole or the different parts of the work,—Stone Mason, Brick Mason, Carpenter and Joiner, Steam-Heating, Plumbing, Painting, etc. Each proposal must be placed in a sealed envelope, upon which must be placed some motto or private mark, and accompanying the proposal, and in a separate sealed envelope, upon which must be a corresponding motto, must be a bond of $5,000 (five thousand dollars), with two or more sureties (which shall be approved by the County Recorder, Circuit or County Clerk of the county in which the parties may reside), that they will enter into contract, provided it be awarded to them.

An approved bond of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) will be required from contractor. Proposals should be addressed to H. C. Furness, Architect, Ottawa, Ill.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid or part of bid that they may deem for the best interest of the county.
By order of Committee,
THOS. JOHNS, Chairman.
H. C. FURNESS, Architect.